The New-York Times.

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NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 26, 1869.
PRICE FOUR CENTS.

TELEGRAMS.

Rise of the Carlists in Portions of Spain.

Fight at Ciudad Real and Victory of the National Troops.

Great Agitation Throughout the Country.

SIXTY INSURGENTS SHOT IN CUBA.

Progress of the Revolutions in South America.

SPAIN.

Defeat of Carlists by Regular Troops—The Excitement General.

MADRID, Sunday, July 25.

A fight has taken place near Ciudad Real, between some Carlists, under SAVARIEGOS, and the national troops commanded by General TORNABETI. The Carlists were defeated and dispersed, losing many killed and wounded.

The agitation is general throughout the country, but no further hostilities are reported. The citizens here are excited over the news, but there are no indications of disorder.

The Martial Law of 1821 Revived.

MADRID, Saturday, July 24.

The Government has issued a decree reviving and putting in force the martial law of April, 1821.

CUBA.

Shooting of Rebels—Subsidence of Cholera.

HAVANA, Sunday, July 25.

The Spanish troops at Baracoa have captured and shot sixty rebels.

The cholera is decreasing at Puerto Principe.

Indorsement of De Rodas' Policy—Return of General Letona to Spain.

HAVANA, Saturday, July 24.

General PUELLO has issued a proclamation to the inhabitants of Puerto Principe, in which he declares his intention of acting according to, and enforcing Captain-General DE RODAS' programme of policy, summed up in the words, "Spain—justice—morality."

General LETONA has left Puerto Principe, and will embark on a Spanish steamer probably for Spain.

The rebels have destroyed a bridge on the Nuevitas Railroad, near Puerto Principe.

SOUTH AMERICA.

More Rumors and Reports Concerning the Wars.

LONDON, Saturday, July 24.

Dates from Rio Janeiro to June 26 are at hand. President LOPEZ was in the mountains in a strong position, with 5,000 men. The revolution in Uruguay continued. President BATTLE had marched into the interior again to meet General CARABELLO, who was at the head of the insurgent forces.

AUSTRIA.

Disapproval of the Project to Abolish the Embassies at Minor European Capitals.

VIENNA, Saturday, July 24.

In the Reichsrath the Committee on the Budget have reported against abolishing the Embassies at Rome and minor European capitals.

BAVARIA.

Marriages of Bavarians in the United States—Proposed New Law.

MUNICH, Bavaria, Saturday, July 24.

The Ministry and prominent members of the Bavarian Diet have pledged themselves to support a bill, based on negotiations with Herr RASTER, the Bavarian Consul at Chicago, recognizing as valid all the legal bearings of marriages of Bavarians in the United States without the previous consent of the Home Government. But the right of Bavarian citizenship is not to be immediately accorded to the wife, if an alien, by reason of her marriage.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Political Excitement in Charleston—Collision Between the New and the Old Collector—The Latter and His Subordinates Arrested.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Saturday, July 24.

Much excitement prevails among the two wings of the Republican Party here. Dr. MACKEY, the late Collector, leads the native wing, which includes the mass of the colored voters, while Senator SAWYER, Congressman BOWEN, and GEO. W. CLARK, the newly-appointed Collector in place of MACKEY, head the Northern element. The removal of MACKEY has intensified the bitterness between the two factions. On Thursday last CLARK called on MACKEY and presented his commission, demanding instant possession of the Collector's office. MACKEY refused to vacate until he had taken inventories of public property and received receipts from CLARK, but promised to make the transfer on the 31st inst. CLARK insisted on immediate surrender, which being refused, he entered MACKEY's office, and attempted to act as Collector, whereupon he was forcibly ejected by MACKEY's subordinates. Yesterday afternoon MACKEY and other Custom-house officers were arrested at the instance of CLARK on a charge of assault and obstructing an officer of the revenue, and were bound over to answer before the United States Commissioner on Monday. During the hearing of the case, CLARK, with a posse of thirty men, forced his way into the Custom-house, and took possession, which he still retains. The partisans of CLARK attempted to serenade Messrs. SAWYER and BOWEN last night, but the colored Republicans rallied in large numbers and prevented the serenade, charging the procession and capturing its flag, which they carried in triumph to MACKEY at his residence. The colored Republicans bitterly denounce the action of the Administration in removing MACKEY, and declare that CLARK, the new Collector, is a traitor to the Radical Party.

A Political Fight at Upper Three Runs—Two Men Killed.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Saturday, July 24.

A political fracas occurred at Upper Three Runs, Barnwell District, S. C., to-day, in which two men were killed and several wounded. The affair was confined to whites.

Fire at Long Branch—Burning of the Stables of the Mansion House—President Grant.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Sunday, July 25.

At 3 o'clock this morning the stables attached to the Mansion House caught fire and were completely destroyed. The flames spread so rapidly that the stablemen had to jump out of the windows to save themselves. Thirty horses in the stable at the time were saved by the efforts of the servants and guests of the Mansion and Continental Hotels. The flames were kept from extending to the hotels. There was great excitement among the ladies and guests of the hotel. JOHN T. SLANE, an old volunteer fireman of Brooklyn, was badly burned while helping to extinguish the fire. The cause of the fire is unknown. The loss is $10,000, and is partially insured.

President GRANT and family attended service at the Methodist Episcopal Church this morning. At 3 o'clock they rode to the residence of Mr. JOHN HOEY, with whom they dined, returning to the hotel at 8:30 o'clock. The arrangements are all complete for the grand ball which is to be given in honor of the President at the Stetson House to-morrow evening.

CALIFORNIA.

Celebration, in California, of the Centennial Anniversary of Humboldt's Birthday—Honors to Mr. Seward—Survivors of the Wreck of the Blue Jacket.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sunday, July 25.

The various German societies in this city have resolved to celebrate the centennial anniversary of the birth of ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT, by a grand concert and festival.

The Common Council of the City of Portland, Oregon, has appointed a Committee from their body to receive Hon. WM. H. SEWARD on his arrival, and tender him the hospitalities of the city. The citizens of Victoria, Vancouver's Island, have also made similar preparations to give him a generous reception.

The United States steamer *Dacotah* arrived here to-day from Callao *via* Panama.

The British bark *Optima*, which arrived here from London, put into the Falkland Islands on the 28th of April. Twelve of the crew of the British ship *Blue Jacket*, which was burnt at sea, had arrived there, bringing with them, it was said, twelve boxes of gold. The name of the vessel which picked them up was not mentioned.

ANOTHER RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

A Train Thrown from the Track on the Connecticut River Railroad—Three Men Injured.

SPRINGFIELD, Saturday, July 24.

A passenger train on the Connecticut River Railroad ran off the track north of Holyoke this morning. Three persons were hurt, none of them passengers, however. HENRY H. SNOW, the engineer, had one leg badly broken, and AMOS MOSHER, the fireman, and FRANK KINGSLEY, a brakesman, were slightly injured. The engine was completely wrecked. As soon as the news of the accident was received here, a special train with surgeons on board went up the road to render relief.

The Bishops' Conflict in Chicago, Ill.—The Sprague Breach-of-Promise Case—Wife Murder.

CHICAGO, Sunday, July 25.

Bishop CUMMINS, of Kentucky, notwithstanding the demand of Bishop WHITEHOUSE, of this diocese, that he should not do so, preached in Trinity Church this morning and evening. The Church was filled. Bishop CUMMINS publishes in the *Tribune* this morning a letter explaining his course in regard to the difficulty between himself and Bishop WHITEHOUSE, to which is appended a letter from Bishop WHITEHOUSE to himself. The letter is bitter in its tone, protesting against Bishop CUMMINS visiting Bishop WHITEHOUSE's diocese to officiate in any manner within its bounds.

Contrary to the previous statement that ELISHA C. SPRAGUE had acquiesced in the judgment of the Court at Wheaton, which required him to pay $40,000 to Miss AMANDA J. CRAIG, of Cincinnati, for breach of promise, that gentleman has appealed to the Supreme Court of this State for a writ of error.

THOMAS WILSON, a laboring man, aged 70 years, murdered his wife, aged 35 years, on Saturday. She was engaged in her domestic duties in the garden. WILSON approached her and gave her a fearful stab in the abdomen with a dirk. He then repeated the blow in the temple. Either would have proved fatal. She died in a few moments. WILSON has been an intemperate man for years, and when intoxicated is exceedingly brutal.

Canadian Finances—La Chine Regatta.

OTTAWA, Canada, Sunday, July 25.

The Dominion notes in circulation on the 7th of July amounted to $4,792,000; specie, $1,175,000; debentures held by the Receiver-General, $35,000. The railway receipts for June were $919,271; for the same month last year, $802,225.

The discount on American invoices for the present week is 26 per cent.

MONTREAL, Canada, Sunday, July 25.

At the La Chine regatta yesterday the *Pathfinder* won the open boat race.

The single scull race for the championship was won easily by WALTER BROWN, of Portland, Me.; time, 13:23. FULTON, of the St. John crew, did not start.

The four-oared inrigged race was won by the *Emma*, of Toronto.

The four-oared outrigged race was won by the St. John crew.

About six thousand persons were present. The weather was cloudy and cool.

The French Cable Celebration.

BOSTON, Mass., Sunday, July 25.

Among the gentlemen in the city to-day intending to join in the cable celebration at Duxbury on Tuesday, are the following: Count DE FAVERNEY, Chargé d'Affaires, and Count DE TURENNE and C. G. BERANGER, of the French Legation; Count COLOBICENO, Chargé d'Affaires of Italy; L. G. WATSON, the American Agent of the French Cable Company; Sir JAMES ANDERSON, JAMES HILL, and Viscount PARKER, of England; Captain WARD, of the British Legation at Washington; H. W. MCFARLAND, of New-York, and several officers of the steamship *Great Eastern*.

Drowning Casualty at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Sunday, July 25.

CHARLES JOHNSON, a native of Copenhagen, Denmark, where he has a wife and children residing, was drowned yesterday afternoon, while coming into Buffalo harbor. JOHNSON was in a yawl-boat belonging to the bark *Bridgewater*, which was being towed into the harbor, when by accident the painter of the boat was cast off from the tug, and he was run down by the bark. He shipped at Chicago.

Call for Heavy Damages.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, July 25.

A dispatch from Omaha is to the effect that JAMES W. DAVIS and his associates, sub-contractors, yesterday brought a suit in the State District Court against OLIVER AMES and other contractors of the Union Pacific Railroad, for $604,000. The amount claimed is due for work performed, money expended, and a breach of contract. The defendants say that the claimant and his associates are already overpaid by $57,000.

The Presidency of the Iowa University—The Harvest.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sunday, July 25.

The Board of Trustees of the Iowa University, located at Mount Pleasant, has elected Hon. JAMES HARLAN, United States Senator from that State, President of that institution. It is not known whether he will accept.

Intelligence received from Iowa is to the effect that the harvest is getting on finely.

Fire on a Boston Ferry-boat.

BOSTON, Sunday, July 25.

Shortly after leaving her dock this morning the East Boston ferry-boat *Lincoln*, Captain BRIGHAM, was discovered to be on fire. She was immediately put back and her passengers safely landed, when an alarm was given. The damage to the boat is estimated at from $18,000 to $20,000.

Murder in Memphis, Tenn.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sunday, July 25.

MIKE DOUGHERTY, a laborer at Elmwood Cemetery, was shot and killed this afternoon by WILLIAM STEVENS. DOUGHERTY was trying to prevent STEVENS from shooting Mr. HILL, the Superintendent of the cemetery, when he received the fatal shot. The affair grew out of a refusal to assist in digging a grave.

Shooting Affray in Albany—Stabbed to Death.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sunday, July 25.

Last night while Officer OLIVER was endeavoring to make an arrest, he was attacked by several persons. He drew his revolver to defend himself, and firing, hit GEORGE MCCREADY, an innocent party, in the breast, inflicting a severe wound.

A man named HAYNOR, a resident of Bethlehem, was found, near Babcock's Corners, this morning, having been stabbed by somebody, whose name he was unable to tell. The wound, it is thought, will prove fatal.

Drowning of Four Young People in Auburn, Me.

LEWISTON, Me., Saturday, July 25.

Two Misses TURNER, of Charlestown, Mass., visiting in Auburn, and two sons of Rev. Mr. LIBBY, of Auburn, were drowned in Lake Auburn this afternoon. They were out in a row boat, which sunk. Two other persons in the boat escaped.

Murder in Cincinnati, Ohio.

CINCINNATI, Sunday, July 25.

MATTHEW COLLINS was stabbed to the heart, on the street, and killed, by THOMAS KINNEY, this evening.

Death of Hon. A. Lang.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Sunday, July 25.

Hon. ALBERT LANG died at his residence in this city to-day.

Arrival of the City of Brooklyn.

The Inman steamship *City of Brooklyn*, which left Liverpool July 15, and Queenstown July 16, reached this port at a late hour last night. Her mails, which will be distributed this morning, embody intelligence later by three days than was at hand by the *Donau* on Friday.

WASHINGTON.

Condition of the South—The Senter Movement in Tennessee—The Importation of Coolies—Condition of National Banks.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 25.

CONDITION OF THE SOUTH.

EX-Governor MICHAEL HAHN, of Louisiana, editor of the New-Orleans *Republican*, arrived here this morning on his way to the North, where he intends to spend some months. In reply to the question, What is the political condition of Louisiana? he answered: "We do not talk politics in Louisiana any longer. All the excitement and bitterness of one year ago has died out, and people are now devoting themselves almost entirely to money-making and commercial pursuits." Mr. HAHN represents his own State to be in a most flourishing condition, and predicts that the South generally will soon be the most prosperous and richest section of the country. He says that the cotton and sugar crop of Louisiana this year will be the largest and best ever produced there. In all the States through which he has passed in his trip here he has seen evidences of returning industry and wealth, from which he augurs the most beneficial results to the South and the whole country. The cotton crop is so far advanced that the worm can do no harm even if it should make its appearance, and even in Virginia he saw evidences of general industry and thrift. So far as the City of New-Orleans is concerned, he said that it is prosperous beyond the most sanguine expectations. One bank there has recently declared a dividend of over thirty per cent., and the yellow fever has not yet made its appearance. The people cease to talk about the war, and there is a general disposition to forget and forgive the past.

TENNESSEE POLITICS.

Radical Republicans from the South do not look with much favor on the Senter movement in Tennessee or the Dent movement in Mississippi. They represent that DENT has no Republican strength whatever, although they concede that SENTER will poll a large Republican vote.

NEW-ORLEANS SUGAR SEIZURES.

No settlement has yet been made of the sugar recently seized in New-Orleans. Only one house was implicated in the frauds, and these were perpetrated through the corruption of about half a dozen officials in the Custom-house. It is believed that these nefarious practices have been running on for some years, and rumor connects the name of a very prominent politician high in office with the transactions.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 25.

THE IMPORTATION OF COOLIES.

The Secretary of the Treasury is in receipt of a letter from the Collector of Customs at New-Orleans, covering a communication of WILLIAM MCCRERRY, relative to the importation of coolies into this country, and asking for instructions of the Department. He replies, MCCRERRY mistakes in stating that the act of February, 1862, prohibiting American citizens from engaging in the coolie trade, has been abrogated. On the 16th of January, 1867, a resolution was passed unanimously by both Houses of Congress, expressing the abhorrence of the people of the United States for the coolie trade; and in conformity with this resolution Secretary MCCULLOCH addressed to the Collector of New-Orleans the letter of the 19th of August, 1867, of which a copy is inclosed. The additional article (5) to the treaty between the United States and the Chinese Empire, concluded on the 28th of July last, and which now awaits the action of the Emperor, reprobates any other than voluntary emigration, and agrees to make it a penal offence to take Chinese subjects from China without their free and voluntary consent. The Department of State, by circular of the 17th of January, 1867, addressed to Ministers and Consuls of the United States, directs that the Consul at every port where coolies may embark be required to certify, after full examination, that such embarkation is not forced or procured by fraud, but is voluntary, and requires that such Ministers and Consuls use all the authority, power and influence of their command toward preventing and discouraging the carrying on of the traffic referred to in any way. Such being the facts in the case, the Collector is authorized and directed to use all vigilance in the suppression of this, as the Secretary says, "new modification of the slave trade."

CONDITION OF NATIONAL BANKS.

The abstract of the reports made to the Comptroller of the Currency, of the condition of all the national banks at the close of business on the 12th of June, shows the resources and liabilities to be $1,564,175,000; capital stock, $422,659,000; specie, $18,455,000; legal-tender notes, $81,000,000; three per cent. certificates, nearly $5,000,000; surplus fund, $82,218,000; undivided profits, nearly $44,000,000; individual deposits, $574,307,000; United States deposits, $10,301,000.

THE CASE OF LIEUTENANT GARRETSON.

The finding of the Court-martial in the case of Lieutenant CHAS. GARRETSON, Seventh Infantry, tried at Galveston, Texas, has been disapproved by the President, and Lieutenant GARRETSON restored to duty.

CANCELATION OF STAMPS.

The Secretary of the Treasury has addressed the following to Collectors of Customs and others:

JULY 23, 1869.

The work and labor of affixing and canceling internal revenue stamps on imported cigars required by the provision of section 93 of the act of July 20, 1868, to be done before the cigars leave the custody of the officers of the Customs, shall only be performed by sworn officers and employes of the Customs, under the direction and control of the Collector; and for such services there shall be collected from importers a fee of 20 cents for each thousand cigars so stamped and canceled, which shall be turned into the Treasury for the use of the United States, and be accounted for by the Collector as other Customs fees.

POLITICAL.

THE VIRGINIA ELECTION.

How the Parties First Took the Field—Fatal Mistakes of the Wells Party—Remarkable Change of Political Relations Between Whites and Blacks—The Future Political Parties of Virginia—Lesson for Southern Politicians.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Va., Friday, July 23, 1869.

What is characterized as the puzzle of the Virginia election in many journals outside of the State, seems to those who have been through the canvass a very simple matter indeed. It is not unsafe to say that before the meeting of the Republican State Nominating Convention at Petersburg, there were less than one hundred Conservatives, as they were then called, in the State who thought of nominating a man for Governor not born here, barely a citizen by length of residence, and who espoused the platform of universal suffrage and equal rights as a matter of choice, and not alone as a refuge of necessity. And yet such a man obtained in the recent election 119,000 votes, seven-eighths of them being cast by white men. It is this remarkable change in the public feeling, if, indeed, it may be called a change, that your correspondent desires to explain.

THE FIRST START.

The gravest error of those who misunderstand the result is the belief that the white men of Virginia have been unalterably opposed to the enjoyment by the blacks of the rights conferred upon them by Congress. All, even many in this State, seem to have lost sight of the fact that two very public and very earnest efforts have been made by the whites to get the blacks to participate with them in restoring the State. In 1867 a number of the prominent Whig politicians of the State, aided by JNO. M. BOTTS, JOHN F. LEWIS, (the Lieutenant-Governor elect,) THOS. S. FLOURNOY, WM. F. GORDON, and others of equal distinction, called a Convention to meet in Richmond, to which the blacks were invited. But Rev. Mr. HUNNICUTT, the deservedly defeated Walker candidate for Congress in this district, who has done more to separate the two races in this State than any other man, marshalled a sort of black mob and broke up the affair. The whites who had engaged in the movement retired quite mortified at the result and amid a good deal of jeering from their own race. After that affairs stood pretty much this way with the whites, and it was: "Well, you see we have made one public advance, and it has been repelled. It is your turn next." The blacks, who had been educated to believe that they were the power in the State and needed help from no quarter, were not much frightened at this, and enjoyed the discomfiture of their disappointed friends as much as any one. After this the political management of the blacks was done by politicians who came from the North, and the whole black vote became a sort of close corporation.

With no show for joint coöperation with the blacks, the whites then put up a white man's ticket—Colonel WITHERS and others—and organized what may fairly be called a white man's party; for had the ticket and platform of that nominating convention succeeded, the black man would have had very little to say in the Government of the State, though there is very little doubt that he would have had all his rights, and for years there would have been a distinctly divided white and black party at each election.

THE REPUBLICAN FAILURE.

Matters stood thus up to the Petersburg Convention. The so-called Republican Party then had a position that no party is likely ever to occupy again in this State. With every office of any importance in the State in their hands, with a Governor who had been dispensing the benefits of his office for two years, with a solid black vote of 100,000, and with the active sympathy of the dominant party in Washington, and nearly every Northern State; just one step was necessary to insure their victory, but that one they obstinately and blindly refused to take. Opposition to disfranchisement and the test oaths was all they needed in their platform, and the absence of Govenror WELLS' name was all they needed in their ticket. He had been too active and public in his efforts for disfranchisement before the Congressional Committee, and with his name and a clause in the platform making disabilities continued at the pleasure of the Republican Party, there was nothing but defeat, and, as it has since proved, disaster. It was so well understood what his position on this vital matter was, that the feeling among the whites was one of almost personal hatred against him. At Petersburg, the thinking men of the party labored earnestly against the platform and against WELLS, but without success. And it may be said just here, that there was no time at which the white members of the Convention were not harder to deal with than the blacks. The latter were not implacable on the matter of disfranchisement, but were misguided by the friends of Governor WELLS. When the sun set on the 13th of March it went down on a defeated Republican Party in Virginia. The whites outnumbered the blacks in registration by nearly 20,000, and no thoughtful man of either party could believe that any white man was likely to vote for a Constitution which disfranchized him, and, if he did not do that, it was not likely he would vote for a man who was nominated on a platform supporting that constitution unaltered.

THE NEW PARTY—A FRESH START.

When such men as GEORGE RYE, FRANKLIN STEARNS, and other prominent members of the Republican Party bolted the nominations and nominated GILBERT C. WALKER, the Conservatives, for that party was still running under that name, thought they saw their opportunity. It was clear, or it was thought to be clear, that if Virginia elected a State ticket that was Republican it would be received at the North—of whose opinion, as represented in Congress, Virginia politicians have learned to have a wholesome dread—as the best guarantee of the sincere desire of the State to resume her place and duties in the Union, and an evidence that it was not the Republican Party nor Northern men nor Reconstruction that Virginia had resisted, but such Republicans as Governor WELLS, such Northern men as those who came to the State as adventurers, and not as citizens, and such Reconstruction as would find its very resting-place in oppression. The fact that a man was a Republican or Democrat made no practical difference to the people, if he was only their friend, and if he honestly opposed disfranchisement and restoration, it was taken for granted that he was their friend, at least to that extent, and that was a great gain. The idea took like wildfire, and the Conservatives called another Convention. It was called for the interment of the old ticket, rather than for the christening of the new. There were not many tears at the funeral. It was a cold, stern sort of business. No sentiment was tolerated for an instant. The eulogies were brief and decently respectful, and one of the most prompt and determined of the pall bearers was WITHERS, his own being the chief name on the ticket. Some needlessly cautious resolutions were adopted about everybody being expected to do as they chose in the coming election, when it was very well understood that everybody was expected to go one way. As the body was lowered, the scene was a little too much for some old Democrats, who tore their hair and raved in a wild kind of way, without attracting much attention or getting much sympathy.

SCENES AT THE RACE COURSE.

After the withdrawal of the Conservative ticket, the lion and the lamb panorama was exhibited to an applauding public. The Conservative Central Committee and the Walton Republican Central Committee hired rooms in the same building. DANIEL and GILMER, and RYE and OULD, and STEARNS and all the leaders in both parties were seen in daily consultation together, a sight that the public had thought not possible in this generation. Every one began to take more liberal views of the situation, and, in the general rejoicing, the black man began to change front. Several prominent colored men appeared on the hustings for WALKER, and were soon followed by more. Colored Walker clubs commenced springing into existence. It became a common matter to see white Conservatives of the highest respectability talking politics in the streets with colored men. White and black speakers addressed white meetings, and there was a social familiarity between representatives of the races—that familiarity that exists among men in the same regiment or among all men in the presence of imminent danger. And it was a familiarity that after the election subsided into a very sincere friendship. Nothing can bring out the white men now quicker than a report that a Walker colored man is being mobbed—a thing, bye the by, of too frequent occurrence for the good name of the blacks. If a Walker colored man dies, the whites bury him, and if he wants work, they see that he gets it. In other words, he receives the same attention, although in a greater degree, that all old parties in Virginia before the war bestowed on those who affiliated with them, and whose services were worth having.

THE RACE.

It is hardly worth while to say anything about the election. The summary of the race was—

Walker.. 1 1 1
Wells.. 0 0 0

The usual grumbling followed. The frauds were about equal to those in elections generally in the Union—not greater nor less. There wasn't much electioneering, in the real sense of the word, done. With the Walker men the question was, "Are you white, and have you voted?" The Wells men had the same question, with the color changed. The Walker colored men attended to the voting of their clubs, and the Wells white men, who were chiefly office-holders, saw a personal duty and did it. There were no rows and little if any intimidation on either side. At the first election in Virginia it was a trying matter for men of either race to vote "against their color," but at the last the ballot was as free as the polls were before the war. In fact both sides were perfectly certain of winning, and were not disposed to make a row over a few hundred votes either way.

THE PARTIES IN THE FUTURE.

No thoughtful man in Virginia expects the Walker party, as we may call it until it gets another name, to hold together after the State is reconstructed. It contains nearly all the white men, and, per consequence, nearly all the wealth and intelligence of the State. It is not in the nature of things that such a party should remain intact; nor is it desirable that it should. The presence of great danger kept it together, and, peace having come, it will fall to pieces. There are two distinct parties in it—the old Democratic and the Whig. The latter has been without much to say in the government of Virginia for two generations, and would like a change. The former has been used to sole power and will not willingly divide. Neither party will reappear under their old names, which, the old principles having gone, are regarded in this State as matters of little consequence; but when they do appear, and under whatever names, they will be seen in hot pursuit of the black vote. The man who thinks the ruling party in Virginia is to be that which most rigidly keeps the black man down to his "rights," has profited little by the experience of the past four years, and especially the past four months. It is to be that party which gives him, outside of social equality, (which the intelligent blacks don't ask,) the most ample liberty and security in what the law accords to him.

It is undeniable that Republicanism has leavened a very large portion of the Walker party—not the bogus Republicanism of test oaths and disfranchisement, but the Republicanism of progress, which has carried the Northern States. All see how much advanced they are, and if it is Republicanism that has aided in this they want at least to give it a trial. You will see that whether under Liberal Republicans, or Conservative Republicans, or National Republicans, or any one of the twenty names by which the advanced and controlling men of the Walker party call themselves, you will find Republican principles. Already the politicians have commenced talking over repudiation and taxing bonds, &c., and begun to take different sides, which is a healthy sign. It is good when a sick child commences to look around him and take notice, especially when the child has been so very sick and taken such villainous doses as Virginia has had administered often by nurses who had not the kindest hearts nor gentlest hands.

If one may look to 1872 he may see a Republican Party in Virginia headed by BALDWIN, STUART, RIVES, WICKHAM, FLOURNOY, EDMUNDS, CHANDLER and others, with the Richmond *Whig*, a paper which has proved itself the most far-sighted and powerful political journal in the South, for its organ, and a Democratic or Opposition Party with WISE, HUNTER, OULD and others, represented by the *Enquirer*, the ablest exponent of those old ideas which none who wish Virginia well can ever desire to see obtain the ascendency again. There are two lessons in this election that may be studied with profit by the men of Mississippi and Texas. First, the rights of the white men cannot be gained without those of the negroes are granted; and, second, that the State Governments and State politics of the reconstructed States are hereafter to be run by new men, and the old ones laid aside.

C.

POLITICS IN TEXAS.

Address Issued by the Houston Republican State Convention to the Republicans of the State and the Union.

HOUSTON, June 11, 1869.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: The Convention of Republicans assembled at Houston, Texas, on the 7th of June, 1869, to nominate State officers, directed an address to issue to the people and the party upon the political condition of this State.

In the performance of this duty it will not only be necessary to represent the situation of political affairs, but to refer to the cause that produced them.

Texas to-day is no nearer reconstruction than at the close of the war, except in point of time.

The masses of the people who were enlisted against the Government of the United States, are now as bitterly hostile to the present Administration of the Government, the policy established by Congress, and the principles which govern the dominant party, as when the war of the rebellion was in progress. Among these men, with few exceptions, there is no honest, earnest determination to restore peaceful relations with the United States Government, unless reconstruction is secured in their own way, and the administration of State affairs is committed to their own hands. Security of life and property is very uncertain. The administration of justice is very tardy, especially where the one who seeks it is a prominent Republican; party hate penetrates the social circle, and lawlessness and crime yet prevail to a considerable extent throughout the land.

The military power is unable to meet all the exigencies and necessities of this vast Empire. It is unable to remedy all the wrongs, and establish the right; and it is powerless at present to secure to the people all that the law has given them. A Republican victory is looked upon as the triumph of an enemy; and the members of that party are branded in terms of odium and reproach.

It will naturally be asked why it is that, at this late day, this condition of things continues? Why there is more bitterness of feeling and opposition to the Government now than when the war closed?

During the past eight months our political condition has in some degree resembled the period following the rupture between the Congress and the then acting President of the United States, ANDREW JOHNSON.

As in the former case, a trusted official, high in position, to which he had been elected through a belief in his tried loyalty, suddenly deserted his party and placed himself in the ranks of the enemy. This change of political position, although thorough and complete at the time, was not made openly manifest until the announcement that he was the candidate of the Democratic Party for Governor; and his own declaration that he would accept no nomination for that office from a Republican Convention.

In both these cases the results have been similar in regard to their influence on the party. Unionists for a time were dismayed and demoralized by the defection of their leader. They felt somewhat the stupefaction which we might suppose would take possession of an army whose General had deserted in the face of an enemy; and thus the Republican party has been for a time in disorder.

There is little doubt that the defection and desertion to the enemy of Ex-Governor A. J. HAMILTON was the result of a combination which had for its object the election of that gentleman to the Gubernatorial chair of the State, and to the halls of legislation a body of Democrats, who should have the majority. That this combination was completed is evident from the following confidential circular, which was issued on the 12th of February, or immediately after the adjournment of the Reconstruction Convention. The plan was foreshadowed and the scheme developed. But read it:

HOUSTON, Feb. 12, 1869.

DEAR SIR: As Democrats, we are painfully impressed with the embarrassing dilemma in which our people of this State are placed, in view of the approaching election for the ratification of the Constitution and the selection of State officers. Hence we send you our fraternal suggestions, and ask yours in return.

A united Democratic vote, if we could secure it, would defeat the Constitution, or else elect a Democratic State ticket. But then, in all probability, military usurpation, carpet and renegade misrule, irresponsible taxation, public corruption, damaged State reputation, and the timidity of immigration and capital to come among us would continue and increase. Can we assume the responsibility? On the other hand, staunch Democrats will not vote for the negro suffrage constitution. All Democrats who do vote for it, will do so under protest, with a view to as early a remedy of the evil as possible.

What then shall we do? We suggest that no active Democratic opposition be made to the Constitution; that every Democrat be left to the dictates of his own conscience in the election for ratification, and that the Radicals be thus allowed to carry it by default. The responsibility will be theirs.

In the election for State officers a better prospect is before us. A good Legislature can be elected, composed of quiet, sensible white men, either Democrats or Republicans, mostly Democrats who will be in sympathy with the masses of the people of the State, and ultimately give their whole strength to the Democratic Party.

Ex-Governor JACK HAMILTON, who has, in the Convention, crushed the negro wing of the Radical Party, and thus saved the State from incalculable injury, will, we understand, run for Governor as a people's candidate against the party candidate of the Radicals. He will run as a Republican, of course. But, in our opinion, the election of HAMILTON under the circumstances will be the shortest road to the ultimate triumph of the Democratic Party. "A word to the wise," &c.

We learn that the choice of a people's candidate for Lieutenant-Governor on the Hamilton ticket, lies between B. W. GRAY, the notorious COLBERT CALDWELL, and Dr. BOULDS BAKER. Knowing the three men as we do, Dr. BAKER is eminently the best man of the three. He is a man of great shrewdness and ability, and is the best friend of the Confederates in the Texas Republican Party. He has done more than any other to protect them at Washington, where he has great influence.

GRAY has had but little influence at Washington, and is not fully in accord with the Hamilton-Conservative movement. BAKER, while influential in the Republican Party, has not an enemy in the Democratic Party, and his election will give the Democrats an influence in the State Government not to be obtained by the election of any other Republican.

This letter is entirely confidential of course, and all we have said is only in the way of suggestion. If a Democratic Party success, defeating the Constitution, or electing a Democratic Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, were considered prudent at this time, we should go in for it heart and soul. And the ultimate control of the State Government by the Democratic Party is the one object we have in view in the whole matter.

Please keep our counsel, and write to us your suggestions as frankly as we have written ours to you.

Respectfully and fraternally yours,
ASHBEL SMITH,
J. W. HENDERSON,
C. C. GILLESPIE,
R. W. LUNDAY.

One of the signers of the above, C. C. GILLESPIE, is the same man who, two years ago, at the celebration of the anniversary of the battle of San Jacinto, openly declared that there were grapevines enough growing on the battle grounds to hang every Republican on Texas soil, and expressed the fiendish desire that they might be employed in that hellish work. The other names appended to the circular are of uncompromising opponents of reconstruction, who have never yielded one iota of their treasonable convictions and opinions. These are the men who have brought General A. J. HAMILTON before the people of Texas, for the office of Governor. The sending of this circular to Democratic papers and politicians throughout the State, is the secret cause which has been operating to induce them to advocate the Hamilton movement, and advise the nonholding of a Democratic Convention. Right on the heels of this we find papers steeped in the crimes of rebellion and treason, hoisting HAMILTON's name to their mastheads, and laboring for his election. Several of them are carrying out the entire programme of this secret circular, and flying the name of BOULDS BAKER, "who has not an enemy among the Confederates," under the name of HAMILTON. The Houston *Telegraph*, which was the first Democratic paper to openly advocate HAMILTON, is a little more cautious than some of its contemporaries, and puts the name of BAKER down among its advertisements.

That HAMILTON himself is aware of this plot on the part of the leading Democrats of the State to betray and annihilate the Republican Party, there can be no doubt. His refusal to submit his name to a Republican State Convention, and to stand upon the platform of the Republican Party, is evidence sufficient, if there was no other. If he is elected Governor, it will be by Democratic votes exclusively, and without feeling obligated to loyal men. In short, his election will be a Democratic victory, and every reflecting man will so regard it, whether Republican or Democrat. With a Democratic Legislature, which they expect to elect by the aid of General HAMILTON, not one single provision of the Constitution relating to the perfecting of the rights of loyal men, will be carried out. On the contrary, the plan is to inaugurate immediate measures looking to property and intelligence qualifications for voters, and to render every other clause of the new Constitution for the amelioration of the condition of the ignorant colored man, inoperative.

No man will deny that such a scheme, carried out successfully, would place the State under the control of the disloyal; and that the deliberate design of Congress, as expressed in the Reconstruction acts, would be retarded, if not completely frustrated. It therefore became necessary to secure to the Republican Party time enough to recover from the damaging effects of this conspiracy; and to check the movement which was based upon the calculation that the election would take place at the time fixed by the Convention. Hence it was that application was made to Congress for delay; and hence it was that the President was authorized to suspend it. This action was the first thing that gave encouragement to Republicans. Immediate recognition was the result, and now the forces are marshalled in order. The largest and best ordered political Convention, representing more territory than any that was ever before held in the State, has just closed its labors. It has placed before you the standard-bearers of the party during the coming campaign, and they are men of whom no one is ashamed. Devoted to their country in the hour of danger and in her day of trial; devoted to their country the same in the day of their country's triumph; unsullied by the taint of treason, and unpurchased by the price of treachery, who will not trust them? Who will not give them their support?

The authors and conspirators who concocted the circular herein, the men only who approve its sentiments, can oppose them. Loyal men are at work. Loyal and true men must work to insure success. But that work will be done, and all good men are called upon at once to enter upon it.

Party lines are now established. There are but two sides to this great question. On the one you have a united solid body of men, moved by the eternal principles of truth, and sustaining the policy of Congress; and on the other, there is a heterogeneous mass, made up of the Democrats, Secessionists, downright rebels, Knights of the White Camelia, Kuklux and renegade Republicans, who love the spoils of office better than the welfare of the country. These are the two parties before you for your votes. General E. J. DAVIS is the representative of the first, and General A. J. HAMILTON is the acknowledged representative of the last. Choose ye then between them. Claiming Republicanism, General HAMILTON stands before the world the leader of its enemies, their adopted Field Marshal. No honest Democrat will touch him, and no Republican can give him his support.

And now, Republicans of Texas, by all you hold dear, by the love you bear your wives and children, by your patriotism and love of country, we implore you not to be deceived by the honeyed speech of the man who is seeking to betray you. Relax no efforts at organization, and yield not to the threats or intimidations of your and your country's enemies. Stand firmly, work faithfully, and victory will yet reward you for all your sufferings, privations and wrongs. Fraternally yours,

J. P. BUTLER,
E. DEGENER,
J. S. MILLS,
G. T. RUBY,
J. S. BATCHELDER,
Committee.

MAINE POLITICS.

Acceptance of the Democratic Candidate for Governor.

General FRANKLIN SMITH has accepted the Democratic nomination for Governor of Maine in the following letter, in which he shows that he is not at all sanguine of being elected:

WATERVILLE, July 20, 1869.

Hon. C. P. Kimball, President of the Democratic State Convention:

SIR: Your official notice of my nomination as the Democratic candidate for the office of Governor of the State by the recent Democratic State Convention, is received.

I accept the nomination with less reluctance, because having been made without solicitation on my part, I am relieved from any responsibility for it.

I have examined the resolutions passed by the Convention, and find nothing in them to object to. I have also recurred to the resolutions of the Democratic State Convention of 1868, which express more in detail what I understand to be the issues presented by the Democratic Party to the people of the State. The history of another year has given additional force to them.

I cannot doubt that if the principles thus announced should prevail in the councils of the State and nation, they would impart a new energy to the capital and industry of the country. Nor can I doubt that the disregard of these principles by the party in power has had an unfavorable effect upon all the regular business interests of the country.

It should not dishearten us if we do not triumph this year. The fact that we are in minority makes it more necessary to keep our counsels before the country. If they are truths, as we believe they are, they cannot but have a reforming influence and enable us to check, if we cannot wholly prevent unwise and unconstitutional legislation.

The questions in issue between the respective parties are before the people. It will be to their detriment if they do not decide them rightly.

I thank the Convention for the distinguished honor of the nomination, and yourself especially for the kind expressions of your letter.

I have the honor to be,
Respectfully yours,
FRANKLIN SMITH.

NEW-YORK STATE POLITICS.

Unappreciated Counsels to the Country Districts.

From the Jamestown Journal, July 23.

As the season of nominating approaches we begin to be flooded, as heretofore, with exhortation from the City Press as to what kind of men to nominate and how to run our political machines. The *Tribune* rather outdoes itself in this *rôle* by advising the formation of "Citizen Associations" in every town, such as they have in New-York City, to keep watch of the thieves and publish how much money they steal. The papers said the Ohio Penitentiary cleared $50,000 over expenses. An enthusiastic paper caught at the idea and said "every town ought to have a penitentiary." Like Sparrowgrass, the *Tribune* thinks a Citizens' Association is "a good thing to have in the country."

It begins to be suspected in many a neck-of-woods that these city Republicans have something too much zeal for foreign Missions; that they have been so busy guarding *our* morals that they have allowed their own to fall out of repair. The constantly decreasing Republican vote in New-York City has kept folks thinking these years past; and last Fall the filching from us of our fairly-won victory by frauds perpetrated in the City, under the very noses of our hortatory friends, was quite an eye-opener. The consequence is that the advice of the City brethren falls on rather cold ears. The rural Republican is a little disposed, when he hears these frantic and patronizing exhortations, to shrug his shoulder and "talk back," saying, "'Organize' and 'purify' yourselves, and see how you like it!"

Now we of the country have been tearing around and sweating these many years to keep the State all right; we have elected legislators to go down to Albany and tear down and build over again the whole civic structure of New-York City, according to plans and specifications furnished by the fountain heads of our party wisdom there to "fix" the City so the Democratic majority could do nothing and the Republican minority could swallow them; and they have good-naturedly come up to our State Conventions each year and run them, so that the haymakers would be troubled to do nothing but sit on the seats and ratify what was arranged up stairs in the Globe Hotel or the Delevan House; and then the haymakers would go home, off coats, and roll up big majorities,—and what does it all amount to? The Republicans of New-York City have all this time been divided into two Kilkenny-cat factions, and they have bought over the scraps thrown out in the rear of Tammany Hall till there is little more than two tails left, and they haven't got patriotism and virtue enough left to resist when they see their own camp equipage being gobbled up by the enemy.

The quality of this picture, like that of mercy, isn't strained—not any. Why, look at it. On the showing of the very men who are now busy writing epistles to the country disciples, the State was wrested from us by enormous frauds in their city—frauds so daring that some wards returned more votes than the total number registered; and it is equally asserted that the registry was unjustly enlarged; in fact, as *Falstaff* might say, both names and votes were "damnably iterated." Very well; we don't happen to forget that on every Board of Registration and Inspection there was at least *one* Republican. In our Arcadian simplicity *we* put men on those boards to *watch things*, and we formerly supposed they did so in the City. How a Republican could be on those boards and not know *something* about the excessive registration, the stuffing, the fraudulent papers, the repeating, and the bogus returns which they signed, has been as great a mystery to us as it was to the darkey to find his half of the pork had "*leaked out*" of his neighbor's barrel without the brine escaping. The story has got circulated in some of the back towns which give from 200 to 800 Republican majority, that the positions of minority register and inspector of elections in the City are much scrambled after by Republicans—and there is much curiosity to know what for? Blarsted Copperheads say, "for stamps." It also leaked out that this business of canvassing the voters, appointing challenging committees, getting out voters early, guarding the polls, and all that sort of thing, which the big City papers call on us in loud italics and capitals do every Fall, is monopolized by the country. In fact, it is believed now to be a thing gotten up by our philanthropic and country-admiring GREELEY, for the exclusive use and benefit of the "rural deestricks." Some other "mysteries and miseries of a great city" have accidentally leaked out, but they being a little on the "dirty clothes" order, we perhaps had better not air them just now."

We have felt with each new revelation of how things are not done in the City, as the Frenchman did when he found another man in his place in the family bed-room—"the more I lifes the longer I vinds, every day out!" We have got to the point of the sport who detected his opponent for the fifth or sixth time extracting an ace from the crown of his hat—"It's about time that thing played out!" We got along well enough with being exhorted and playing up to the bill to shake the bush while some one else caught the bird, for fifteen or twenty years, as long as we didn't know anything about the humbug. Since last Fall, however, we have felt as though we couldn't appreciate the energetic and high-flavored sermons of the city exhorters as they deserved. Grateful for past favors we will consent to give them a rest for a few years till they can straighten up home matters a little.

Schooled to a life of action by the long drill of our metropolitan mentors, we arrive at the point of answering "what are you going to do about it?" before it is asked. We think we can safely say that the good men and true in this part of the Republican vineyard propose to take it easy for awhile. Whether there is a Republican State Convention and a Republican State ticket, and if there are who will run them, both are things we shall not lie awake o' nights much about. Honors are easy, and we don't care anything about the odd tricks; we know they wouldn't do us any good if we got them all; they don't count on game outside of New-York City. Here in Chautauqua we shall probably elect Republican members and Senator because we cannot help it. The Democrats are so few that they can't elect anything, however much we might want them to shoulder the curse of "corrupt legislators"—unless Governor FENTON should see fit to pay off some of his party obligations by getting up another bolt. That is the only thing that can impart interest to our politics. Besides, we ought to elect enough Republicans for Brother GREELEY to make up his black-lists out of, and pick his "horrid examples" from. If the Legislature should be all Democratic he might be able to find marks to shoot at all next year, and we should find for once a body meeting his entire approval as to honesty and industry.

Perhaps it is not very "pretty" in us to talk about letting the party go to the dogs. All we have to say is, what is the *use* of voting on a State ticket while the manufacture of fraudulent votes, to an unlimited extent, is a regular business in New-York, and our Republican friends there assist to rob us of every vote we cast? We might as well sue to be damned. Let them run it this year; they don't need any *votes* to decide the thing, and votes cost us much labor and expense. Wherefore, why vote?

And we assure the city journals that they but offend their columns to talk of rural Republicans now. Preaching is out of favor, gentlemen; let's have a little practice. If you get "on the exhort" we shall be apt to make you the reply the young crab did the old one, as to why he did not walk straighter. It may sound crabbed—but it's "business."

This is about "the situation" as we understand it out here among the grass-hoppers.

STRANGE OCCURRENCE.—There was a grand *fête* and procession at the Tanneries last Sunday, at the laying of the corner-stone of the new Roman Catholic church there, and in this procession the Green Harp flag came first, the French flag next, and the British flag, upside down, last. This reversal is said to be the sign of rebellion, and it is thought it could scarcely have occurred by accident. The Roman Catholic Coadjutor-Bishop, we presume, presided over the whole affair, which, so far as the procession was concerned, had a decidedly Fenian aspect.—*Montreal Witness, July 24.*

THE AUGUST MAGAZINES.

—*The Atlantic* opens with a sprightly story of New-Orleans, "The Taillefer Bell-ringing"—though, unfortunately for the reader, the very thing he gets most interested in, "the ringing," falls into the position of an unimportant accessory, and finds no place in the *dénouement.* "Great Earthquakes of the Old World," and "Zoroaster and the Zend-Avesta," are interesting articles whose titles explain themselves. "Among the Isles of Shoals" is a delightful series of marine and shore sketches on the coast of Maine. "The Hamlets of the Stage" is an excellent pendant to Mr. DICKENS' article on "Mr. Fechter's Acting," save that in the former enthusiasm has the excuse of traditional glory, while Mr. DICKENS paints the present in too roseate hues. "Uncle Gabriel's Campaigns" is a Southern war sketch. "The Strikers of the Washington Lobby" offers much-needed and very spicy information for the people. The charming story of "Gabrielle de Bergerac," whose name alone is almost enough to "make" it, is continued. Of course, the "Jubilee Days" receive their meed of gratulation. "Recent Travels" is a running review of several lately-published books; and for poetry, there is a prettily-conceived but awkwardly-drawn picture, "Before the Gate," and a noble, beautiful poem, called "Agatha," by George Eliot. The number is excellent and readable.

—*The Galaxy* startles its readers this month by an autograph letter (in *fac simile,*) from CHARLES READE facing the first page of "Put Yourself in His Place." In is on behalf of the moral right of the publishers of the *Galaxy* to the sole American proprietorship of the tale, and closes, if not elegantly, pungently, thus:

"I hope all respectable publishers will respect that moral right, will put themselves in *their* place, and will forbear to reap where they have not sown."

"Feathered Life" is a true Midsummer talk about birds by JOHN BURROUGHS. R. J. HINTON gives a timely article on "The Race for Commercial Supremacy in Asia." "Prince Napoleon," by JUSTIN MCCARTHY, and "How they Keep House at Compiegne" by †. †. †. are pleasant gossippy chats concerning the Imperial family of France, whose personality is growing daily a matter of intenser interest. Dr. JOHN H. RAYMOND, President of Vassar College, presents a graceful sketch of "Matthew Vassar," his life, career, and the motives impelling him to the munificent endowment which perpetuates his name. "Mineral Waters" is a series of suggestions for the public by Dr. JOHN C. DRAPER. Mr. RICHARD GRANT WHITE has rather astonished the community by his readiness to avow the death and burial of SHAKESPEARE and the legitimate drama, and the future power and royalty of burlesque. "The King is dead! Long live the—Queen!" says Mr. WHITE. But we fancy that, like Aslanga's knight, this champion of beauty has been dazzled by shining locks, for he makes a poor show in the tourney. There are, as always, many good things in the *Galaxy*; we cannot cite them all.

—*Putnam's*, with its refreshing green cover of waving corn, is quite as midsummerish as one could desire. Its contents offer a good variety for all tastes. "A Martyr to Science" is the opening piece—a strange, wild story, ending in a madhouse. Professor SCHELE DE VERE recalls GOETHE's dying cry for "More Light!" and gives one of his pleasant ramblings among the paths of science and history. "Old-Time Minister and Parish" is a faithful New-England picture by Mrs. W. W. LAWRENCE. J. M. HART brings a spice of danger and a flush of beauty to enliven his account of an "Ascent of Monte Rosa." "Mauritius," by W. R. G. MELLEN; "Among Thieves," a London sketch by N. S. DODGE; and "Old Times in Virginia," by W. C. ELAM, throw light on matters most of us know little about. There are sundry brilliant or pleasing stories, incidental and serial, several chatty and readable essays on subjects of interest (notably a sensible paper by FRANCES POWER COBBE, on "The Defects of Women and How to Remedy Them;") a kindly and hearty word of remembrance and appreciation for the memory of Mr. RAYMOND, by H. T. TUCKERMAN, and talk of various matters of current events by F. B. PERKINS; "Literature, Art and Science Abroad," by BAYARD TAYLOR;" "Table-Talk," by CLARENCE COOK, and the Editorial Notes—a goodly array.

—*Harper's*, which always brings down some flying topic of the day for closer examination than the inquiring public can give it on the wing, shows this month a series of curious, and to Occidental eyes comical, "Pictures of the Japanese." Then comes a popular explanation of "The New Theory of Heat," (as a mode of motion,) illustrated with various apparatus and machines. The "South Coast Saunterings in England" are, as always, good, but this month not so pleasantly historical as usual—dealing more with men and measures of the present political strife than a "Saunterer" would care for. "The Graves at Newport" give text for significant recollections of many "varied and interesting elements of character and history" in that important region of America's early life. "A Peep at Finland," and "Reminiscences of Oxford University," are sufficiently suggestive titles. "Can we Foretell the Weather?" is a question with an affirmative answer, but involving as well many admirable hints, and giving a statement of the system of meteorological observations in the New-York Central Park, which will add one more to the long list of excellencies which we claim for our metropolitan pride. The usual number of good stories, &c., are, of course, well represented, serial and otherwise. The "Editor's Easy Chair" contains, among other things, a graceful tribute to the memory of Mr. RAYMOND, characteristic of the accomplished and true-hearted writer.

—*Hours at Home.* For some time this healthful, cheery magazine has never appeared without bringing some odor of Palestine with it. Whether from missionaries or travelers or scholars, it generally has something of interest and beauty to offer in connection with the Holy Land. This month it is of "Summer Life in the Lebanon" that the opening article treats: and charmingly. Prof. W. WELLS talks in timely review of "Ollivier and the Second Empire." "On the Steppe" is an account of a trip in Russia by EUGENE SCHUYLER. Prof. DRISCOLL gives some compendious information concerning "The Armies of the World." Prof. NOAH PORTER's seventh number of "Books and Reading" takes up this time *History* as his theme. Mrs. HENRY B. SMITH has translated from the German a quaint and characteristic portraiture of NEANDER, the great theologian and scholar, on his "Last Birthday." "Folingsby's Pond" is the first part of a rarely interesting historical reminiscence by J. T. HEADLEY. Several tales and serial papers are continued, notably "Compton Friars," by the author of "Mary Powell." The best poetical piece in the number is called "A Hospital Fragment." It is a hymn; in the spirit and style of those touching sacred lyrics of GERHARDT, breathing the very spirit of prayer in the sweetly rhythmic tones of poesy—pure and simple.

—*The Catholic World* is one of the periodicals in which readers may always be sure to find something worth looking for. Although its "Catholic" means "Roman Catholic," and its main efforts are given to the defence and propagation of that form of religious tradition, doctrine and worship, it yet often has a more generous catholicism in its tone, which, whether dictated by policy or inspired by a broader feeling, takes away much of the unpleasant rigidity generally experienced in reading a sectarian publication. In the August number the article on "Our Established Church" puts in a temperate and well-considered reply to the article of the same title in *Putnam's* for last month. Its strictures on our common-school system will not be favorably received; otherwise the article seems fair and well put. There is another pleasant talk on the *Basis of Life* question, under the title, "Spiritualism and Materialism." It contains good theology, good philosophy and good sense, as is, to our notion, evinced in one of the closing paragraphs:

"The trouble now is, that matter and spirit are presented in our modern systems as antagonistic and naturally irreconcilable forces. The duty of philosophers is not to labor to pit one against the other, or to give the one the victory over the other; but to save both, and to find out the middle term which unites them."

In "The Charms of Nativity," a view of emigration is taken which would put an end to the great recruiting process of the Roman Catholic Church in America, for it advocates the stay-at-home policy, on the ground of the moral influences of settled communities and the wild tendencies of frontier life. This is applied to the rapid extension of our Western boundaries of civilization; but the same arguments would keep the Irish and Germans amid the conservative and moral influences of their European homes. The principle is wrong; nevertheless, some of the advice is good, as applied to this country, and we hope it will find attentive readers. Beside these articles there is a translation from one of the brilliant Pére HYACINTHE's glowing discourses in Notre Dame Cathedral; a "Sketch of Leo X. and his Age;" an interesting paper on "Antiquities of New-York;" a continuation of the "Beethoven" sketches; several pleasant stories and little poems, together with some foreign and domestic book talk.

—*Lippincott's* continues, of course, Mr. TROLLOPE's "Vicar of Bullhampton" as the *piece de résistance.* JAMES B. RUNNION's sketch of "Joseph Jefferson," the actor, is timely and, despite its partiality, well done. "An Adventure in the Snow" reads like a true story. J. B. AUSTIN discourses on "Manifest Destiny" spreading his American flag from the North Pole to the Isthmus of Panama. "Beyond the Breakers" comes in with an unusually interesting segment of itself for this month. The Quaker City speaks in mild reprobation of Ministers of the "Gospel of Peace" preaching war, through General FRANCIS A. WALKER. "Waifs from Monticello" gives some reminiscences of THOMAS JEFFERSON. Mrs. MARGARET E. N. SANGSTER preaches pleasantly to the "Parlor and Kitchen" of their mutual relations. Miss MARLITT commences a novelette called "Magdalena," and, with a few pretty verses and a "Monthly Gossip," this agreeable number comes to its end.

—*The Riverside* tells the young people this month many curious things about "The Sun," illustrating its pretty lecture with a handsome plate and several cuts. HELEN C. WEEKS' "White and Red" story is continued. The comical finds good food in the "Tale of a Three-tailed Monkey." "How a Sailboat is Managed" and "The Story of a Book," which tells about the processes of printing, are two capital articles; and there are many more besides, stories and pleasant chats, made bright with pictures, and in every way likely to win the children to stay in-doors awhile during the heats of some August days with promise and fulfillment of a good time.

—*Our Young Folks* has its quota of delights for the Midsummer weather, Mr. ALDRICH's capital "Story of a Bad Boy" leading off. It is quite as morally instructive, and a great deal more likely to be read than the biographies of premature saints we used to read in Sunday School when we were boys. "Lawrence among the Coal Mines" continues that fascinating account of underground life. "Going up in a Balloon" finishes handsomely the portion especially attractive to boys. Mr. HALE's "How to Do It" chapter is this time given to Reading. Mrs. AGASSIZ gives a charming chat about "A Day on Carysfort Reef" with its corals. "Gardening for Girls," No. VIII., is just the thing for red cheeks and bright eyes; and the little songs, poems and pretty illustrations scattered through fill the measure to the full.

—*Onward* comes into line this month, seemingly as bright and spirited as ever. The illustrations, to which the "Conductor" draws especial attention, we regret to say are about the least worthy of attention of the whole Magazine's contents.

—*Packard's* is a live magazine, and a cheap one. Mr. PACKARD has not been training young men for commercial life without learning some of the secrets of success for himself. He gets popular writers, or those whom the public are eagerly curious to hear from, to treat of current topics; and, while filling his little periodical with much that is attractive and piquant, never fails to mingle the best of practical advice to the young. In fact, it is, without undue praise or puffery, essentially a "Young Men's Magazine"—one that they will read with pleasure and may read with profit.

—*The Christian Examiner*, Dr. BELLOWS' handsome monthly brings, in the July number, seven articles, varying in interest, but alike in the aptness of their topics. "The Study of German in America." "The Jesus of the Evangelists," "The Alleged Unattractiveness of the Christian Pulpit," (by Dr. BELLOWS,) "Religious Tendencies in the United States," "Dr. Noyes' Translation of the New Testament," "Spanish Orientalisms Compared with Scripture," and the "Origin and Character of Messianic Hopes." To these are added some twenty-two pages of current literary reviews.

—*The American Law Review* comes to us from LITTLE, BROWN & CO., of Boston, and besides being a handsome publication, is one containing much valuable legal matter worthy of preservation and binding up for future reference. Its salient feature for the present number is a careful article on the powers and responsibilities of "Bank Cashiers." The very absurd and confused state of our laws on the status of bank officers generally is well contrasted with the compact organization of this important branch of commercial life in England, although the latter is not so fully explained and discussed as the subject would warrant. We hope to see the matter taken up again, and in earnest. There is room for a great reform. We are glad to learn that the *Law Review* is becoming widely known and appreciated.

—*New-York Medical Journal.* This well-printed pamphlet contains much of interest to its special class of readers; original communications, "Clinical Records from Private Practice," "Reviews" of Medical and Surgical Works," Selections, "General Reports on the Progress of Medicine, both in Physiology and in Theory and Practice," and an abundance of Miscellaneous and Scientific Notes.

—*The Sunday Magazine*, Part X, Vol. V.—This weekly publication, with its tales, papers of popular information, essays on quiet and meditative topics, poems, and articles of general interest, nearly all illustrated, in the style which English magazine publishers accept as the best and by the best artists, has in England an immense and in America a very considerable circulation. It certainly deserves a wide welcome.

THE QUARTERLIES.

—*The North American Review*, with the fine, portly mien of deserved prosperity, offers material for many leisurely hours. Its contents open with an article bearing strongly upon many phases of life, both in its social and criminal aspects; the subject is "Hereditary Insanity," and the article by J. RAY. C. F. ADAMS, Jr., gives a detailed account of the great Drew and Vanderbilt fight, called "A Chapter of Erie." An interesting review of the "Religion of Ancient Greece," by W. F. ALLEN, shows the connection and mutual influence of their mythology and the religious nature of that acute people. CHARLES ELIOT NORTON treats understandingly of "The Poverty of England," and shows the impending danger of social disorder, unless the ruling classes are aroused to vigorous remedial effort. "Open-Air Grape Culture," by J. H. MERRICK, Jr., is a subject of growing importance in American industry, and, so far as we can judge, seems both ably and instructively written. KARL BLIND gives some curious facts and interesting speculations concerning "Hungary and Roumania." JOHN FISKE discusses "The Laws of History," with Dr. DRAPER's *Intellectual Development of Europe* and MAINE's *Ancient Law* as texts. "Volcanoes" are made the occasion for imparting much geological and scientific information, by Professor J. D. WHITNEY. The "Critical Notices" at the close are, as we generally expect in this favorite quarterly, suggestive, pertinent and comprehensive, full of choice literary reminiscence and original thought, and, above all, compact and intelligible. They are frequently among the best things in the publication.

—*The Biblical Repository and Princeton Review* is one of the honored exponents of Presbyterianism and Calvinistic religion in America. Its articles in the present number treat of "St. John's Gospel, its Genuineness," "Memoir of the Rev. John Keble," "Parables of the Kingdom—Matthew xiii.," "Christian Work in Lower and Middle Egypt," "The General Assembly," three views of the late "Reunion," and various literary matters.

—*Stewart's Quarterly Magazine.* (St. John, N. B.) This is really an excellent periodical, Avowedly "devoted to light and entertaining literature," it does not surfeit its readers with trashy stories, but treats in a lively and interesting way of politics, letters, sporting matters, historical reminiscences, Canadian characters and events, affairs in the United States, and generally of life and literature in the Old World and the New. These topics, with occasional poems, stories, sketches, &c., make a magazine that St. John, N. B., may fairly be well satisfied to send forth.

—*The American Presbyterian Review* grapples as well with metaphysics and philosophy as with the doctrinal or technical questions arising within its own Church. Prof. BOWEN, of Harvard, gives a second paper on "Mr. Mill and His Critics; Dr. RAY PALMER discusses "The Want of Moral Force in Christendom; Prof. BASCOM, of Williams College, presents a new theory of the mental fact of "Consciousness;" "The Sabbath Question" is ably and temperately reviewed by Rev. ROBERT AIKMAN; Dr. E. H. GILLETT tells the tale of "The Great Revival" in New-England, in 1741, and the share in it taken by President WHEELOCK; ALEXANDER's *Mental and Moral Science* receives an overhauling, under the title of "Pschychology and Ethics," by F. A. ADAMS; and an article on "Hume," one on the "Reunion," and some admirable and critical literary notes conclude the number.

SOUTHERN RAILROADS.

The Roads from the West to the Atlantic—Cincinnati and Louisville.

THE BEECHES, Saturday, July 17, 1869.

In my last letter I pointed out some of the new routes from the West to the Southern Atlantic, which, in my opinion, are destined to make great changes in the currents of commerce. I shall now pursue the subject so far as to give a view of the new roads to the South—if not already made, at least soon to be made. One of these great roads will be that pursued by the Pennsylvania Company. You have seen the completion and opening the other day of the Cincinnati and Louisville Railroad. This road is almost a straight line of about 100 miles, and will take passengers between the termini in four hours. It will be, in fact, almost a perfect parallel to the roads between New-York and Philadelphia. Now, you will observe, that the Pennsylvania Company has, either by lien, contract or ownership, got possession of the whole line from Philadelphia to Cincinnati, and that this is by much the shortest line between New-York and Cincinnati. Observe further, that after a long contest about the length of "spans" before both the Legislature and Congress, a bridge company have got a charter, and are now actually constructing a bridge (with 400 feet span) from the Little Miami Railroad depot to the opposite shore of Newport, Ky. This bridge is building by or in the interest of the Pennsylvania Company, and will connect the line already controlled by the Pennsylvania Company with the line from Cincinnati to Louisville. I do not know, but it is very evident that their interests are identical. Now you will observe that there is not only a railroad line from Louisville to Nashville, but also to Memphis. You will also observe that an air-line from Cincinnati to Memphis will not be four miles from Louisville; in other words, there will be a direct trunk line from Cincinnati to Memphis. Connect that, by the bridge over the Ohio at Cincinnati, with the Little Miami Railroad and Pennsylvania, and you have a continuous trunk line from Philadelphia, through Cincinnati, to Memphis, the principal point in the Southwest. No road can be made from New-York, or any point on the Eastern Atlantic, as direct and cheap as that. The results of this will be twofold: one that Philadelphia will control the main route from the East to the Southwest, and the second is, that Cincinnati being the central point on that line in the producing region, will be the principal point for the distribution of products and manufactures to the Southwest. No road can be made direct from New-York to the Southwest, over the mountains of Virgina, without prodigious outlay, and no Northern cities can compete with Cincinnati in manufactures, unless labor can be had so much cheaper as to outbalance the additional cost of transportation. Indeed, I do not see how it can be done in any event. Every important article which enters into manufactures—iron, coal, wood, wool—can be got cheaper at Cincinnati than in New-England, and cotton, (which comes from Memphis,) certainly as cheap. New-England must, therefore, hereafter cease to make a successful competition in the markets of the West and Southwest for manufactures. In the Lake Basin, with its great and growing population, she will still largely hold control.

I have shown in my former letter, that when the "Southern Road" is made for Cincinnati, New-England cannot compete in the interior of the South; for when a new transhipment is made from the coast line, the advantage of cheapness will be in favor of Cincinnati manufactures. But let us look at another point of the horizon. In order to preserve all advantages of connection, Cincinnati made Chattanooga her Southern terminus. The principal reason for this was the connection with the Alabama Road. At the meetings of the Boards of Trade and Commerce at Cincinnati for the discussion of the "Southern Road," the Boston interest was represented by a gentleman, who disclosed the Boston object and views on this subject, and his statements made a considerable impression. This gentleman was the President of the Will's Creek Valley Railroad, which is apparently local, but is in fact part of a great trunk to be made with Boston capital from Chattanooga through the heart of Alabama to Meridian, thence direct to New-Orleans. If you take up the map you will see that this Boston line from Chattanooga to New-Orleans, will be another trunk line direct from Cincinnati to Chattanooga, and from Chattanooga to New-Orleans. The Boston representatives stated that they expected to connect Boston with New-Orleans, and the South generally, by this line and the New-York Central, and to get their share of the trade of the Southwest. But, in the meanwhile, this road will, of course, be of immense advantage to Cincinnati.

Again, from Chattanooga south, roads are making to Selma and Montgomery, which will eventually be carried through to Pensacola. A road already connects Chattanooga, *via* Atlanta and West Point, Ga., with Montgomery. I need not go into further details. It is enough to see plainly that great lines of railroad are constructing from the West to the South, which will have immense influence on the commerce of the future, and may not improbably change materially many of the present anticipations formed of the success of towns and of commercial enterprises. The commercial history of the world proves that nothing is so easy or so apt to change as the lines of commerce. From the days of Palmyra to those of Venice, "trade's proud empire" has stood on slippery foundations. In the present case, I don't imagine that anything will be destroyed, only that much which is new, rival or antagonistic may be built up. From the facts I have given, you will perceive that three things are pretty certain. Philadelphia will certainly have a great, a direct and the shortest trunk line *via* Cincinnati to the Southwest. Next, it is apparent that Cincinnati will have her own great trunk line to the South. Next, that Boston will have her trunk line to New-Orleans and the interior South, through Cincinnati. This much is tolerably certain. But again, it seems pretty sure that Cincinnati will have another trunk line—(that is the Chesapeake and Ohio)—to Richmond and Norfolk. All this, it seems to me, will have great and decided influence on the Western and Southern trade. What that influence will be I leave the intelligent reader to judge. One thing has always seemed to me quite strange—this is the apparent indifference of New-York City to the trade of the Ohio Valley. The Ohio Valley contains 10,000,000 of people, of whom only one-fifth part, those on the northern sides of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, are within the region cultivated in New-York. In other words, New-York has cultivated no part of the real Ohio Valley. Of late the New-York interests have began to wake up to the importance of the trade in the great central region. The New-York and Erie Road have taken a great step to securing the Atlantic and Great Western and the Cincinnati and Hamilton Roads,—thus completing a real New-York line to Cincinnati, where it can enter into competion for the trade of the Southwest. Say what you will of the Erie directors, this is a wise and far-seeing policy, which in the end will be well rewarded. If the Erie be economically and energetically managed (both of which are compatible) it will have no successful competitor at Cincinnati, except the Pennsylvania Road, which has superior advantages. If need be, (and I suppose it will be done,) the Erie can secure another railroad bridge on the west side of Cincinnati, connecting with the Southern roads. A charter has already been got for this purpose, but I presume the parties engaged in it will wait to see what the city will do about its road and bridge. When that is decided, no doubt there will be a new railroad bridge to accommodate the roads on the west side of the city. Before I leave this railroad topic, let me refer for one moment to the present and future condition of that part of the South in the Ohio Valley. This consists mainly of the States of Kentucky, Tennessee and of North Alabama. That region contains about three millions of people. They have been kept back to no small degree by ignorance and the want of Northern enterprise; but the scene is now rapidly changing. An Educational Convention has actually been held at Louisville, and since freedom is established, schools for the blacks are rising and the negroes beginning to feel their right and their capacity to work on their own account. Even the Chinese Convention, at Memphis, is a good sign, for it shows, not that the negroes don't work, but that they are working for good prices and their old masters want to get cheaper labor if they can. If the negroes get good prices they must do good work; and thus we have indirect evidence that the industry of that region is advancing. If we suppose the bridges over the Ohio to be completed, and the Southern railroad to be made, you will find that whole country waked up to new and extraordinary activity and intelligence. No part of America is capable of greater improvement. Although there is, in Kentucky and Tennessee, a great deal of mountainous land in the eastern section, yet these hills are filled with every variety of minerals. East Tennessee abounds in the best of iron, coal, copper, zinc and lead. Eastern Kentucky also abounds in iron, coal and vast forests of timber. In the midst of these great mineral deposits run streams which will furnish an indefinite amount of water power. The Sandy, the Powell, the Clinch, the Holston, the Cumberland and the Tennessee intersect iron beds, and coal beds, and zinc beds, and that country must become the seat of great manufacturing towns. Take this into view, and connect it with the corn lands and the other lands, and suppose this country to be animated by intelligence and supplied with active capital, and what a seat of commerce and of the arts it will become! Tennessee and Kentucky were, fifty years ago, in advance of Ohio; but just behold the parallelism of freedom and slavery during half a century! Ohio is more populous, wealthy and productive by far than both Tennessee and Kentucky together. But at last the spell is broken, the nightmare is passed away, and those oppressed States (oppressed by their own folly) will, in all human probability, rise to the front rank of great and prosperous States. Hence these roads which penetrate them from the Ohio, these bridges over that noble river, will be followed by streams of population, wealth and production. Hence, I say, there is in these new railroads inaugurated a commercial revolution which, while it may harm no existing currents of commerce, will certainly make new ones of great value and magnitude.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

THE ADIRONDACKS.

Fulfillment of Prophecies—Vastness of the Mountain Region—Routes and Hints for Tourists.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

BURLINGTON, Thursday, July 22, 1869.

I have just emerged from the Adirondacks, and one of the oldest visitors, as I am, I may be permitted a pardonable pride in the new evidences that my prophecies, in print near a quarter of a century ago, are approaching rapidly their fulfillment. For all that period, and even longer, I have visited these regions; and I visit them, not for fish, nor for deer, nor for canoe voyages or endless lakes, but for what to me is far more satisfactory, for the mountains, for nature, when she adds to unbroken wildness the majesty of mountain heights, and the deep gloom of cavernous recesses. I love to breathe the air of regions so far above the sea that the nights are chill, and I make no objection to sleeping on the tops of mountains if the moonlight will but give me faint glimpses of the surrounding unutterable solitude.

How few have any conception of the vastness of these regions. Take the view from Mount Marcy, highest of the group, 5,500 feet above the sea. Around you the scene is indescribably wild and awful, peaks nearly as high rising grandly in the solitude, their sides now green, now rocky, now cavernous: and, in the distance, twenty, forty, sixty miles away, and on every hand—north, south, west, and east to the Green Mountains—they fade to dim azure, barring out all traces of civilization, and leaving you in communion with nature alone. In the midst of these mountains are lakes most lovely, and chasms, cliffs, cascades, without number, affording infinite variety, and stimulating a curiosity which never becomes wearied or disappointed.

Now, what I wish to say is, first, that all this is coming to be appreciated, as I prophesied, and visitors in little groups are multiplied to hundreds, if not to thousands. They invade the region at different points, though still generally contenting themselves near the borders, ignorant of what lies further in the interior, or not knowing how the interior is to be reached. And what I wish to say next, is to give a little of this information. If the visitor is after fish or deer, by all means enter the region by Port Kent and Keeseville. The route is short, the conveyances regular, and all the comforts of hotels ample and satisfactory. If the view of the mountains is the thing desired, there are two ways of approach. The heart of the Adirondacks is directly west from Westport, a little village on Lake Champlain, fifty miles north of Whitehall. The traveler to the mountains should enter here and emerge at Keeseville, or should enter at Keeseville and emerge here. There is a good hotel at Westport, but not always a certainty of procuring horses. You can take a stage to Elizabethtown, eight miles, now much frequented by visitors, and here you are fairly in the mountains, having already crossed one of the ranges. You will do well to pause here, and ascend one or more of the neighboring peaks. One, within half a mile of your lodgings, will give you a charming view of the valley in which this little village is situated, and a lofty one, Hurricane Mountain, in the next range, easily accessible, will give you a magnificent view of the mountainous solitudes beyond. One part of this view is grand beyond description—that toward Mount Marcy, whose summit may be a dozen miles away, and whose great mass seems to be brooding the lesser mountains which lie grouped around it. If the visitor to this spot does not find the impulse which sends him into that group irresistible, it must surely be because he has none of this kind of music in his soul, and he may as well find his way back to civilization at once.

Returning to Elizabethtown you start afresh the next morning; you cross the Hurricane range into Keene, and here, either ascending John's River, on the east branch of the Ausable, to the base of Mount Mary, you make ready to ascend, and in that and the descending process, should be content to spend two days. Of course you will cross the next range into North Elba, but, as you live, be sure that nobody persuades you to go over Keene Mountain to get there. Go by Edmunds' ponds—charming lakes, some miles in length, and in width slender ribbons, stretched between mountains whose precipitous sides rise abruptly from their waters, and constitute a scene alike grand and beautiful, such as one seldom may hope to see. Lodge here in camp, and feast yourself on the trout which you will take for supper and breakfast from these tempting waters. Next to Scott's in North Elba. He keeps no hotel, but he makes strangers at home, and you may sit on his piazza and select your mountain excursions. Henderson and Wall Face, and McIntyre, and Colden, and Marcy, are all in sight, and whatever you neglect do not fail to visit the Indian Pass, ten miles away. More than a thousand feet rises the precipitous mountain, as if split from its summit, and in the chasm at the base, in a region of perpetual ice, starts the remotest branch of the Hudson River, while a few rods away appears the trickling rill which becomes the western branch of the Ausable, already started on its course to the St. Lawrence. Lake Placid, nestling at the foot of Whiteface, will invite you from Scott's, distant only five miles, and when you have traversed its waters, and, if you please, have taken from them the great trout, varying in weight from one to twenty-five pounds, for which those waters are famous, you can ascend from this scene of picturesque wildness to the summit of Whiteface, nearly the elevation of Marcy, and find a view which many regard as even superior to that of Marcy itself.

This done you will be prepared to descend the Western Aussble, still traversing mountain scenery, or you can recross to the Eastern and go down through the enchanting valley in which is found the remarkable scenery surrounding the village of Jay. Following these waters you will reach Keeseville, and terminate these mountain wanderings by a view of the great gorge through which the Ausable finds its way to Lake Champlain. This gorge, next to Niagara, is perhaps the most wonderful display of nature's handiwork in the State. Descending rapidly from Keeseville the waters of the river tumble over a succession of falls into a gorge, whose rocky, craggy walls rise to a height of from 150 to 200 feet, the awful chasm so narrow that even a pole has been laid across. Two wonders always impress the visitor—one the work of nature before him, the other that the world knows so little of its existence and its grandeur. Leaving this, you take the steamer at Port Kent, and in half an hour approach this, the most beautiful of New-England towns. In a hurry, you may accomplish all I have named in ten days.

Or all this process may be reversed. Landing at Port Kent, a stage ride of five miles brings you to Keeseville, a pleasant village with the best of hotels. And here, surveying first the Great Chasm, you are certain to find horses for Whiteface, Lake Placid and Scott's, and can thence find your way with no difficulty to Mount Marcy, to Elizabethtown and the lake.

Having no fear of steamboats or railroads before my eyes, a visitor to these regions when the number of visitors was too small to be matter for competition on the part of anybody, I must beg to caution travelers against being led out of their way by advertisements and runners. There are but two proper ways to the mountains, one by Westport and the other by Keeseville—the latter the way to the game region likewise. To go by Plattsburg is very much like going from Albany to New-York by Sandy Hook—a very pleasant ride no doubt, and profitable it might be to steamboats running on that route, but not particularly advantageous to the traveler. There is now in Northern New-York a railroad war, the steamboats taking part as subsidized allies, and one fruit of it is that the passenger who would get off the steamboat at Port Kent if he knew his way, and take the stage direct for his destination, is asked to go thirty-six miles round *via* Plattsburg and a new railroad, that at large expense and much vexation, he may take the very same stage, if he is fortunate enough not to find it full, thirteen miles on its way. The war is carried to the utmost possible extent of misrepresentation, but always to entrap the traveler into a large steamboat fare, a large hotel bill, and into the patronage of a railroad, very useful no doubt for the transportation of iron; but of as little use to a traveler seeking the wilderness, or emerging from it, as the fifth wheel for a coach. And besides this, to lose the Great Chasm which is lost in the route *via* Plattsburg, is to lose what the tourist will consent to lose only as he is first made the victim of delusion. A far older visitor may express his amazement that Mr. MURRAY was tempted on mere hearsay to lend his indorsement to the roundabout route.

MANHATTAN.

ILLINOIS.

The Weather and the Crops—The State Penitentiary—Population of Chicago—The Chinese Question—Various Matters.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Saturday, July 17, 1869.

The weather and the crops are a principal topic of discussion in this locality. It has rained, more or less, during fourteen days, or nights, of the present month, with no prospect of a let up yet. Sometimes we have had merely prolonged sprinkles, while at others the waters have come down in rushing torrents. The consequence, very naturally, is that the earth is decidedly damp, the streams are full, and many of them are overflowing their banks, which is very unusual at this season of the year. The Illinois, it is estimated, is covering 800,000 acres which do not legitimately belong to it; but much of which ought to be growing corn.

The consequences of so much rain are likely to prove very disastrous to the crops. Corn is regarded as generally beyond hope of recovery. It is small and yellow, and it will require almost a miracle in the weather line to make it amount to anything in most localities. There will be some in the southern part of the State, but the great "corn belt" of the centre has suffered the most from the long-continued rains. Unless we have a change the wheat and hay crop will suffer severely in the harvesting. In fact the hay or grass is composed of so large a proportion of water, that it makes but very indifferent butter, and so all our farm products suffer; except, perhaps, one. We do not know how it is generally, but potatoes in this region have not been better for years. The rot was anticipated; but instead the quality is most excellent.

Another damage is happening from the prevalence of the wet. A large quantity of last year's corn crop has been held over in the cribs of the farmers, or in warehouses and elevators at the railroad stations. This is moulding and rotting, or becoming otherwise damaged. Operators in corn, therefore, have a large margin for a rise, unless other States shall be more fortunate than Illinois.

THE STATE PENITENTIARY.

The controversy in relation to the State Penitentiary and its management still goes forward, and is exciting considerable public interest. As is usual—but perhaps a little strange in this case—it is a fight between the *ins* and the *outs.* The *outs* are trying to get *in* to the Penitentiary! Had they their deserts, perhaps the end would have been accomplished long since without any volition of their own. But as they wish to get in for the purpose of plundering the State, there is some objection.

For about thirty years the instititution, while at Alton, was leased to the same parties. It was carried on for the purpose of making money, both out of the labor of the prisoners and the State. A nominal sum was agreed to be paid to the State as rent; but the State was always brought into debt by the lessees, who contrived to make charges under all possible pretences. The government of the prison was horribly barbarous, and the diet of the prisoners of the poorest and meanest description. At one time, I am informed by the person who was acting as chaplain, while they were manufacturing corn brooms, the seed of the broom-corn was manufactured into meal, and made into bread. Drunken bosses and drunken guards were employed, and the lash and the shower-bath were in constant requisition. And to such an extent were they used that men were known to have died from the effects. In fact, I suppose from what I learn from good authority, that a more barbarous institution scarcely ever existed than the Illinois Penitentiary for a period of over a quarter of a century.

After its removal to Joliet, as long as it continued to be managed on the lessee plan, there was little or no change for the better, except in the matter of diet, which was much improved. But the same barbarous, inhuman and brutal system of discipline was continued. Instead of being reformed, the prisoners were brutalized and hardened. The new prison was in process of construction, and the contractors were the lessees of the labor of the prisoners—one of them acting at the same time as Warden, so that the State was not virtually represented at all. At the outset the Penitentiary was to cost—according to the estimates of the architect—$460,088. It has cost nearer $1,300,000—a large proportion of which has been taken from the State Treasury fraudulently, and much of it through party favoritism, and through the connivance of the State agents appointed to oversee the work.

About two years ago the State assumed control of the institution, and placed its management under the control of three Commissioners, who are elected by the people. A new order of things was inaugurated, and an attempt made to render the prison reformatory as well as a place of punishment. A more humane system of discipline was adopted, and efforts made to improve the minds and morals of the inmates. A good measure of success attended these efforts, and the State was relieved from any financial burden connected with the prison.

But the "old Penitentiary Ring" has never been at rest since they were ousted from this means of public plunder. They have entered upon a systematic course of falsehood and misrepresentation in regard to the management of the prison, and hence the excitement which has been created throughout the State in regard to the matter. There are now about 1,300 prisoners confined there, and the Commissioners find more difficulty in these depressed times in keeping them profitably employed. But an investigation has shown that the charges of the "Ring" are unfounded, and got up to effect their own selfish purposes.

POPULATION OF CHICAGO.

The annual Directory for this city has just been issued. It is quite a ponderous document. It contains about 140,000 names, an increase of 18,000 over last year. The compiler, therefore, estimates the population of the city at 350,000—averaging three persons to one name in the directory. This he regards "as no idle boasting." Perhaps it is not. But when we remember that Chicago polled only 40,000 votes last Fall, it is possible that each name in the directory may not represent these inhabitants. And, to tell the truth, I do not believe the whole increase of the city during the last year has been 18,0000—much less three times that number. The large number of dwellings and stores "to rent," indicate this most decidedly. Our estimates have always outrun the facts of the census takers. And I am of the opinion that the United States census of 1870 will not give us over 300,000 inhabitants. And as this will be an increase of about 200 per cent. in ten years, we ought to be satisfied with it. One fact is evident, however, to the most casual observer. That is, that there are altogether too many people here now. Thousands are out of employment; every department of labor and business is overcrowded. I was told only yesterday by a master builder that he presumed there were three thousand carpenters alone in the city out of work. And I know that within a week I have lent or given money out of my own pocket to two able-bodied mechanics to buy bread for their suffering children. With these facts before me—of an overplus of population—I am not in a boastful mood, and would rather see a year pass away without a single addition to the number—except those who come in the due course of nature—than to herald a gain of 50,000, unless business should increase correspondingly.

THE CHINESE.

The question of the introduction of Chinese laborers is exciting attention here as well as at the South. I am not sure that the idea should be encouraged, especially in the present depressed condition of labor, and when there is an overplus. But capital will have cheap labor if it can be procured; and therefore we may expect to see John Chinaman among us in large numbers at an early day. A firm in this city received an order for quite a number last week, to be employed in some woolen manufactories in Ohio. Here we propose to introduce them as domestics, in place of our rather troublesome and exacting "servant gals." The pioneer came a month ago, and before the close of the season we may expect a large influx of them.

VARIOUS THINGS.

Chicago continues to keep up its reputation in the divorce business, which is as brisk as ever.

From the delay in rendering a decision, it is surmised that the Supreme Court will declare the Park bills of last Winter unconstitutional.

The *Tribune* has received a "sensation" editor whose inventive and imaginary powers are great. Almost daily our citizens are startled with some new atrocity or piece of scandal, which, on being traced, is found to exist nowhere outside of the *Tribune* building.

The Police Courts are busy. Fatal affrays occur almost daily, or rather nightly, in some one of our 2,500 saloons.

A tunnel project under the main river, at La Salle-street, is before the Council. The success of the Washington-street Tunnel is such as to encourage the construction of others.

The sales of real estate within the city limits for the week ending July 17 was $420,000.

Our Board of Public Works are engaged in paving about six miles of streets with the Nicolson blocks.

Our city is at present visited by a large invoice of those troublesome individuals known as burglars, whose nightly depredations, undetected by the Police, lead many to infer the possibility of there being some connection between a star and housebreaking.

The races at the Dexter Course are drawing together, as usual, rascaldom, and hence the increase of crime which is to be seen in the reports of our Courts.

UTAH TERRITORY.

Crop Prospects—Celebration of the Fourth—Dull Times—Amusements—The Labor Question.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SALT LAKE CITY, Saturday, July 17, 1869.

In this and the lower neighboring valleys the hay and small grain harvest is getting well under way, and will be an excellent one. Indeed, throughout the Territory, with the exception of Cache and Rich Counties in the north, and Iron and Washington in the extreme south, the promise for crops this season is as good as ever known, and in some valleys is the best since their settlement. The crops in this valley are gladdening to the eye and the heart of the husbandman. San Pete Valley, southwest, which in former years was termed the granary of the Territory, but which for the past two or three years has been afflicted with Indian depredations and a little with grasshoppers, has now the most promising crops ever produced there. The Indians, too, have become more peaceable, and promise to refrain from depredations. The grasshoppers have just commenced to ravage there again, but the crops are so far advanced that it is presumed a large yield will be secured notwithstanding the insects. As an instance of the productiveness of some few acres of the rich bottom lands, I may mention a patch of several acres, five or six miles south of this city. The owner and worker of that piece of land assured me the other day that he is now raising the eighteenth crop, in twenty successive years, of wheat, and the last crop is the best, the wheat being up to his chin and the ears five inches long. That is the sort of land to buy, or rather to own. But the amount of it is comparatively small. The average amount of wheat to the acre this season will be large in this valley and in many other valleys in the Territory; in some much larger than usual. To-day an experienced farmer declared that the average in his neighborhood would be forty bushels per acre, but that the usual average was twenty-five. A bountiful harvest will be very grateful to the people of this Territory, as they have not had a general good harvest for several years past. They are about ready for one now, and they expect to secure it. Flour at present fetches from $6 50 to $7 50 per hundred pounds. It is supposed that it will be much lower in the Fall. Nothing has fallen so much as fuel since Winter. Then and in the early Spring $30 and $35 per cord were demanded for wood, and $40 to $50 per ton for coal. Now wood is $10 per cord and coal $15 per ton, and slow sale at that. O what a fall is there!

THE FOURTH.

The Fourth in this city was observed with much *éclat.* A long procession of dignitaries, professions, trades and other occupations, school children, with flags, banners, insignias, devices, models, specimens, military and music, &c., paraded the streets, proceeded to the big Tabernacle and listened to orations and speeches. Judge HAWLEY delivered the oration, in which he indulged largely in anti-slavery. The immense building was crowded. For the 24th, the anniversary of the settlement of this valley, it is asserted that a still more imposing demonstration will be made, preparations for which are now in progress.

NEW SETTLEMENTS.

A number of families have been "called" to go to Bear Lake Valley and strengthen the settlements there. It is an attractive valley for fertility, wood, water, grass, fish and scenery; but the Winters are long and severe, and the Summers correspondingly short, though hot enough in the day-time. The nights, however, are cold, and frosts in Summer not unknown. The grasshoppers, too, are somewhat partial to that section.

BUSINESS—MISCELLANEOUS.

The general complaint of dullness in business matters is still urged as much as ever, some of the reasons of which are: The general dullness elsewhere; the lack of money, partly through delayed payment of railroad dues; the coöperative change in the method of conducting business; the purchase of Government land titles; the reduction of values of goods through railroad transportation; the lack of money-paying employment.

Amusements are flourishing. General TOM THUMB and Commodore NUTT are here and making money. LOTTA fills the theatre, and would crowd it, were money more plentiful, as everybody wants to see so popular a young actress, and find out what it is that draws so magnificently wherever she goes. DAN COSTELLO did a rushing business here and at Ogden. He is popularly charged with taking all the loose cash out of these two cities. However, it was not exclusively his fault. The great public should have thought of that little matter before it occurred.

This community is considerably agitated just now on the price of labor question. Committees and meetings and a reduced scale of prices are advocated by some and opposed by others. It is desired by the advocates of cheap labor to establish the following figures as a basis: Common laborers, 75 cents and food per day; $1 without food; mechanics, $1 50 per day; flour, $3 per hundred. Other prices accordingly.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Rebellion and Treason—Shall These Terms be Dropped?

RICHMOND, Thursday, July 22, 1869.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your leading article in the paper of the 19th, on the subject of "Rebellion and Treason," denies that it is any aspersion on those who were engaged in the war, on the Southern side, to call them "rebels" and "traitors." And you very correctly quote the definition of treason, as laid down in the Constitution of the United States, to consist in "levying war against the United States, or in adhering to their enemies, giving aid and comfort." But is the Constitution a compact between the States; or, rather, was it a compact between the States before the war commenced? If it was, we have the authority of Judge STORY, DANIEL WEBSTER, JOSIAH QUINCEY, Sr., and many others, including Dr. PALEY, for stating that it would then be the right of all to prepare for a separation whenever they might think the compact had been violated. And if a State could withdraw the powers it had delegated to the Federal Government, it could thereby revoke the bond of allegiance to the Federal Government, which it had imposed upon its own citizens. But was it a "political compact" between the States?

ALEXANDER HAMILTON, of New-York, said it was. (See articles 9 and 85 of the *Federalist.*) He also said, "The people of this State are the sovereigns of it;" in an address to the people of New-York, bearing date of Feb. 18, 1789.

JAMES MADISON said, "The States are regarded as distinct and independent sovereigns by the Constitution proposed." (See article 40, *Federalist.*)

JOHN JAY argued in favor of the States "continuing united under one Federal Government," forming "one Confederacy," instead of three or four. (See *Federalist.*)

General GEORGE WASHINGTON, who presided over the Convention which framed the Constitution, wrote to General PINCKNEY, June 28, 1788: "New-Hampshire had, on the 21st inst., acceded to the new Confederacy by a majority of eleven voices." Dr. FRANKLIN, who was a member of the Convention, advocated "equal suffrage to each State" in the second branch of the Federal Congress, "to secure the sovereignties of the individual States" and "their authority over their own citizens." (V. Elliott's Deb., 266.)

GOUVERNEUR MORRIS, who was the Chairman of the "Committee on Style," in that Convention, to whom was intrusted the rewriting of the Constitution, after all of its articles had been adopted by the body; and who altered the phraseology of the preamble, from "We the people of the States," &c., to "We the people of the United States," &c., declared, years afterward, "The Constitution was a compact, not between individuals, but between political societies, each enjoying sovereign power, and of course equal rights." (3d Vol. Life of G. Morris, p. 193.)

I might add to these names dozens of others who took part in the framing, and securing the adoption, of the Constitution, which confirm the truth of the statements made by WM. RAWLE in his commentaries on the Constitution. (Edition of 1829.) "The States may wholly withdraw from the Union." "The secession of a State from the Union depends on the will of the people of such State," and which was generally acknowledged at that time. I might also cite Lord BROUGHAM of England, and DE TOCQUEVILLE of France, both eminent authors on political philosophy, who have placed themselves on record in support of the position that the American Union was "a great league," or a "'compact' between 'sovereign States.'"

And who have we on the other side? NATHAN DANE and STORY, whose dogmas were quoted by WEBSTER, in 1833, in the most positive manner, although refuted by himself, both before and after that time. See WEBSTER's reply to HAYNE, in 1830, in which he is alluding to an article of the Constitution on representation, in which he says: "It is the original bargain, the 'compact'—let it stand." Also in his address to the citizens of Virginia, at Capon Springs, in 1851, in which Mr. WEBSTER, in alluding to the so-called "Liberty laws" of the Eastern and some of the Northern States, declared that those laws were "treasonable," and in violation of the "'compact' between the States," and if those States deliberately refused to comply with the terms of the Fugitive Slave law the "compact" would have been broken, and that the Southern States would be at liberty to disregard it in other respects. For, said he, "a compact broken on one side, is broken on all." Now, Sir, I am well aware that you can produce dogmas of CURTIS, MANSFIELD, PARKER, GREELEY and RAYMOND, and sermons of Dr. HOGE, and speeches of Mr. LINCOLN, and many others, which will conflict with the authorities which I have quoted to you, and also a late decision of the Supreme Court, in the case of Texas *vs.* WHITE, CHILES, &c., which sets aside as nullities the ordinance of secession, &c., and all these are accepted as the legitimate result of "the arbitrament of the sword." But when you insist that, in addition to all this, the Southern people shall admit and acknowledge themselves "rebels and traitors," you ask a little too much; you ask more than they are likely to grant to your demands.

When the proposition was made to coerce States, by the Government, under the old confederation, and to use arms in the collection of the revenue, it was denounced by both HAMILTON and MADISON as "war on the States," and as the "maddest project ever devised." And yet that confederation was a government, and "a compact between sovereign States," and "treason" then, as since, consisted in levying war upon the States, and in adhering to their enemies, giving aid and comfort.

OLIVER ELLSWORTH, who was afterward Chief Justice of the United States, spoke of the Union, under the Constitution, as "a confederation," and said: "The Constitution does not attempt to coerce sovereign bodies—States in their political capacity"—but only provides for legal coercion of individual citizens. (11 Ell. Deb., 197.) Hence, if "war on the States" is treason, and there is no authority in the Government to coerce sovereign States, the pen of future history may apply the terms of "traitors and rebels" to those who made war on the seceding States; and also to those who aided and abetted them.

Might it not be the part of wisdom, therefore, to show more toleration for those who have differed with you on the subject of the war?

The Death of Rev. Mr. Halleck.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There has been considerable difference of opinion among the correspondents of our City journals, as to whether the Rev. BENJ. B. HALLECK, one of the victims of the late Erie Railroad disaster, was instantaneously killed or whether he was burned alive. I can set that matter at rest, for I have thoroughly satisfied myself of the facts of the case, and recognizing the spirit of justice which has characterized your comments on the terrible massacre, I rely upon your aid to make these facts public.

Mr. Halleck was slowly burned to death. There is, unhappily, no truth in the story that his death was of a less horrible character. Immediately on receipt of the news of the catastrophe, being an intimate friend of the family, I left for the scene, and arrived there on the day following. I heard from many the sad story of the manner of Mr. HALLECK's death, but I yet hoped it might have been of a less torturing character. When, however, I saw Mr. WHEATON, his brother-in-law and companion of his journey, I no longer doubted the truth of the most horrible narratives I had heard. He told me that a short time before the accident, wishing to smoke a cigar, he asked Mr. HALLECK to accompany him to the smoking car. He did so. Mr. HALLECK took a seat in advance of Mr. WHEATON. Soon after, the latter having occasion to go to the extreme end of the car, left Mr. HALLECK alone, but returned in a few minutes. He was just about to take his seat when the collision took place. His leg and foot were caught. He made a desperate effort to release himself, and succeeded only when he had stripped the flesh off foot and ankle to the bone. When he had extricated himself thus he waited to help his brother-in-law. He had no assistance, and was unable to release his friend unaided. He called to a man passing, who, it was afterward learned, was a German. He did all he could, but their united efforts were unavailing, and all their cries for further help were unheeded. The car was now enveloped in flames, and they were driven away from the unfortunate gentleman, who died battling with the fire till the last moment. While Mr. WHEATON was making efforts to disengage Mr. HALLECK from his position, an employe of the Company came to the car and shouted: "Get out of that or you will be burned up." He shouted to him in return for help, but he ran off.

Mr. WHEATON says *that had he had sufficient assistance he could have saved his brother-in-law beyond a doubt.*

During this time, as he afterward learned, the Company's employes were hard at work saving the baggage cars, and they succeeded in saving a portion of the baggage, and also other property belonging to the Company. When all was over, Mr. WHEATON, badly injured as he was, dictated two dispatches addressed to Mrs. HALLECK, No. 329 East Fourteenth-street, telling her the terrible story of her husband's death. *Neither of these messages were ever forwarded.*

The telegram she did receive was imperfect, as it assumed that she had received the preceding ones. This did not a little add to the family misery.

From this honest statement, based upon the facts obtained from my friend, Mr. WHEATON, and confirmed by a dozen others, there will no longer be any difficulty in determining whether or not a due regard for the lives of its passengers is entertained by the managers of this road, or whether my unfortunate friend could have been saved from his horrible death.

Again thanking you for your honest exposition of the true story of these Erie butcheries, I am, very faithfully yours, G.

THE YERGER CASE.

Yerger's Freaks and Follies—Reminiscences of His Youth, His Crime, and Possible Insanity—The Military Commission—Letter from an Old Friend of the Family.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

VICKSBURG, Thursday, July 15, 1869.

Ohio and Mississippi are alike interested in the Yerger case, now being tried before the Military Commission at the Jackson Barracks. Will you allow a Mississippian, who knows something of the facts of the case, and a good deal of the YERGER family and the antecedents of EDWARD M. YERGER, to tell you a few things that will go to show—

First—That the homicide had not the slightest political or sectional significance.

Secondly—That it is not a crime to be punished; and

Lastly—That it is a calamity which ought to have been prevented.

The YERGER family is a numerous one, of the best standing, and more than usually intelligent. The madness of Colonel YERGER and this culminating trouble will not eclipse it. EDWARD's father was, without exception, one of the best of men. If he had a fault, it was indulgence of this youth. The boy was bright, and in make and deportment such as would delight a father's heart and gratify his pride.

From 20 to 25 ED. YERGER was the Chesterfield of Mississippi, and in dress a Beau BRUMMELL. Those who remember him will admit that, if not the handsomest, he was the best and most exquisitely dressed man in Mississippi. His fine person, bearing and style were just sufficiently tempered with a love of approbation to tone down the imperiousness of an almost overpowering vanity. Yet he was not a fair representative of our Southern youth; he had vastly too much conceit. It fills me with something akin to scorn for this man, when I think of the thousands on thousands of our youth, with his graces of person, with more than his culture, and a thousand fold more honor and courage, (as after events proved,) the pride of our homes, the hope of our hearts, who were literally swept from the earth in their devotion to the Southern cause during our calamitous struggle; but I have promised you facts, not sentiments.

Before the war Colonel YERGER conducted things in great state. The turn-out he provided for Mrs. YERGER was finely appointed. He was never to be seen in my lady's carriage. He himself drove a splendid team, with liveried servants and appointments to match. His house, still standing, is a fine one, perhaps the largest, excepting the Executive mansion, that GRANT and SHERMAN left. It is sad for me to visit Jackson now and behold the wreck that is of its former self. Before the war it was what it now professes to be, but it is not, the capital of the State. Then our richer planters often settled here for the sake of society and the education of their daughters. Jackson and the neighborhood contained many beautiful residences, homes of wealth and refinement, with surroundings belonging to an order of things now past, but that seem from this distance to have had a halo of grace and beauty peculiarly their own.

I look in vain for these fine homesteads now. The chimney-stacks of many of them still stand, in grim mockery, amid the desolation of their once charming grounds. So numerous were our chimney-stacks at one time, that at Vicksburg we spoke of Jackson as Chimneyville.

Colonel YERGER's family, in wealth and position, was among the first. How, I know not, whether the war, or his newspaper enterprises, or both combined, but certain it is that this branch of the YERGER family is now poor. YERGER has, till this trouble, lived in his fine home, but I verily believe that his refusal to pay his taxes arose from sheer inability. I think it may have been said with truth that, before this unfortunate occurrence, Colonel YERGER's family was the poorest and proudest in Jackson. Of course, I mean relatively. A man who needs fifteen thousand dollars a year to keep up his establishment, and who could only, with the most stingy economy, do it on ten thousand, but who has to do it in some way or another on five thousand or less, is poor indeed. This was YERGER's condition.

Now recall the circumstances attending the seizure of the piano. A respectable and leading family, with their just pride and associations, owing some three or four hundred dollars delinquent taxes, but believing in a counter claim of at least double the amount, for damages done their property by an overflow, for which the city was supposed to be responsible. To satisfy the city's claim a levy is ordered. The Sheriff and officers of the law, armed with the Mayor's authority, with an express cart and a sufficient number of aids hired for the occasion, force an entrance to the house. The household is frightened, the piano, a cherished instrument, owned by the wife before her marriage, is seized, and for the first time in the history of Jackson a respectable family is seemingly insulted, outraged and disgraced. Colonel YERGER was in Memphis at the time. To a man of ordinary type such a proceeding would have been a deep, bitter, galling humiliation; to a man of YERGER's temperament it was not merely maddening—it made him mad—and the result is what we now deplore.

I have inquired of many persons why Colonel CRANE, a man uniformly well spoken of, could have acted in this unfeeling way, when YERGER had a *bona fide* claim against the city for at least twice the amount of these taxes. I am told that Colonel CRANE was urged to do it, some say by those high in authority here; that he was twitted with cowardice, that he feared to do his duty, &c. My own opinion is that some base souls here, envious and craven-hearted, sought the humiliation of this family, and rested not till it was accomplished through official interference, but in such a way as to save their own skins. The trouble was provoked; a worthy man and good officer has lost his life. Why I think it a calamity, and no crime punishable by law, I can tell in a few sentences.

During a recent visit I made to Jackson, I spent one day at the Barracks, where the Military Commission is being held, and listened to the testimony of one of the medical experts, a physician of ability and good standing, and who had for many years known Colonel YERGER and his kindred. The physician detailed some of the hallucinations he had himself witnessed, and gave his opinion of others that had been deposed to by others. He expressed his conviction that there was but one rational explanation; that it was a case of moral mania, a derangement of the moral faculties, but where the intellectual faculties were in a great measure undisturbed.

I confess that the testimony of this physician let considerable light into my own mind. I had again and again heard of YERGER's eccentricities, but I had not heard of many of the absolutely crazy acts, detailed in the testimony, and which, occurring for the most part in his own house, had been kept from the public. I had known of many of his unparalleled conceits, and, as I supposed, superabounding vanity. I used to laugh when my friend, the editor of the Memphis ——, would repeat to me dispatches he occasionally received from this genius. The usual strain ran thus: "Colonel E. M. YERGER, the undoubted leader of the Mississippi Press, has announced his intention," &c.; "Colonel E. M. YERGER, of Jackson, whose position as head of his party, and whose unquestioned ability," &c Poor YERGER!

At the time the Democratic Convention was held in New-York, I heard of some of the unaccountable conceits of ED. YERGER, conceits now solved, but that came very near breeding grave disturbances at the time. General FREEMAN, and other delegates from this State, felt some astonishment and no little annoyance that so little attention was paid, and so few cards left for the Mississippi delegation. The usual attentions and courtesies were almost entirely wanting. It was soon accounted for. ED. YERGER, with his damnable effrontery, (this was the explanation given to me,) had ordered the clerk of the hotel to send all the cards for the Mississippi delegation to his room, and it was done: He was the Mississippi delegation, the honors should, therefore, be his.

During that memorable Convention a little event transpired which, for certain reasons, I recall with peculiar interest. Mrs. Senator —— invited Colonel YERGER to one of her receptions. Whether others of the Mississippi delegation were invited or not I am not now positive, but our hero alone went. Mrs. —— was, as she always is, enchanting; "she fanned herself with the grace of an houri;" so ED. YERGER said, "but I captivated, I perfectly vanquished her."

It is convincing evidence to my mind that YERGER is morally and legally irresponsible for the terrible deed he has committed, that he has, as I am credibly informed, no realizing sense of the heinousness of his offence. His manner in the Court-room interested me. He pretended to be reading a newspaper most of the time; but when some point in the testimony would arrest his attention, he would lift his eyes over his glasses, as they were perched upon his nose, direct them toward the witness with a sort of half inquiry, half pitying contempt, as much as to say, "What will the idiot say next?" You could not say he was in the least interested in the testimony; at the same time he seemed not unconscious that it was testimony that might save his life.

I reached the Court-room before the opening of the Commission, and just as YERGER, his five or six guards with fixed bayonets, and the officer of the guard, came marching into the room. YERGER was hand-cuffed and manacled, but the chain was long enough to permit a tolerable stride. YERGER came on, bolt upright, clanking his chain perfectly unabashed, neither broken nor bent. I caught his eye, at least I have no doubt of it, but he deigned no recognition. His hand-cuffs were removed as soon as he came into Court. No sane man, unless hardened in crime, which YERGER is not, could bear up under this ordeal as this man does.

Colonel YERGER is fortunate in his counsel. The most striking circumstance in the Court-room, next to seeing a civilian and an old friend tried by United States officers in bullion epaulettes, was the array of counsel. Mississippi might be searched in vain to match WILLIAM YERGER, HARRIS, SIMRALL, ANDERSON and MARSHALL as lawyers. They are the pride and the flower of the State. And how admirably, how patiently, how thoroughly they are managing the case! All that ability and means can do is being done for YERGER, and, let me say, in the interests of law and justice.

The Commission are apparently officers of intelligence. Whatever their prejudices may be, they look like men quite able to decide, even in an unusual case like this, with justice and judgment. The President of the Commission, General SWIFT, a medical officer, I judge by his green sash, and probably selected for this reason—is a man of imposing appearance, and judging by a few words I heard from him in calling the Commission to order, is a person of culture and ability.

The two Judge-Advocates who represent the Government in the prosecution, showed no lack of zeal in endeavoring to account for all of poor YERGER's crazy tricks on the ground of intoxication and *delirium tremens*. Those who know YERGER would never attempt the solution of the problem in this way. It is not your hard drinker, who, for instance, delivers a speech in New-Orleans, and is so overpleased with his exploits that nothing short of presenting himself with a carriage, on behalf of his admirers, will satisfy him.

But enough. Poor YERGER should never have been allowed to commit this deed. His friends are to blame that he should have been allowed to be habitually armed. Justice will not permit him to be hanged, but, for the rest of his life, he should be confined.

My gossip would be incomplete were I to omit saying that Colonel YERGER is not a type of a Southern man, and is very far from being dear to Southern hearts. When conscription was the law of our necessity, Colonel YERGER forsook his friends, sought shelter at the Federal headquarters at Vicksburg, and betrayed cowardice and disloyalty to his section by telling all he knew or could learn of the Confederate movements.

But enough. We like the Cincinnati *Commercial* down here, because it gives us reliable news. We don't always like your opinions, but we do like your enterprise and honesty.

When we get more labor settled in our State—it matters not much whether it is black, white or copper-colored—and when our State capital is removed, as it will be, to a more eligible and advantageous position, you may expect to hear of the increasing prosperity and growing importance of Vicksburg.

THE INDIAN WAR.

Capture of a Cheyenne Camp by the Fifth Cavalry—A Village Destroyed—White Woman Reclaimed—Fifty-two Indians Killed.

A few days ago we had by telegraph a brief account of the capture of a Cheyenne camp by the Fifth Cavalry, under General CARR. An officer of the regiment furnishes a friend in St. Louis some interesting details of the affair:

NEAR FORT SEDGWICK, Neb., July 14, 1869.

We left Fort McPherson on the 9th of June, traveling south and east until we struck the Republican River, which we followed until we reached a point opposite the mouth of Beaver Creek, arriving on the 15th. Up to this time our passage through the country resembled a picnic excursion more than a military expedition. The weather was pleasant, the foliage luxuriant, and the grass thick and soft; and the day's march over, we lolled at our ease on the banks of some shady little stream, free from care or trouble. But here our work began, for on this afternoon, as our herds were in the river, they were attacked by a small band of Indians, who endeavored to stampede them. In this, however, they were foiled, and so they hurried off. In a very few minutes three companies were after them, but, it soon becoming dark, and there being no moon, they were obliged to give up the chase. Early the next morning, however, the whole command, having been duly rationed, left the wagon train and started on the trail. This we followed until we arrived at the Solomon River, where we were overtaken by a very severe thunder-storm, which, all our shelter having been left behind, drenched every one of us through and through, but what was far worse was the loss of the trail. We followed down the Solomon for some distance, but finding nothing to encourage us, turned our faces to the north again, meeting in the evening our wagon train, which was on the road to join us. Arrived at Prairie Dog Creek, we traveled westwardly, scouting first the country between the Beaver and the Republican, until we arrived at a point on the latter stream nearly south of McPherson, and where we expected to meet a train with provisions and forage. The train arrived the next day, and with the loss of only twenty-four hours we continued our westward march.

The day before we reached this place a trail was discovered running northwest. The party making it was evidently a large one, and Colonel ROYALL, with three companies, was sent to follow it up. The Colonel was unsuccessful in catching them, but came across a band of thirteen, whom we have since learned were sent out to decoy the troops from the pursuit, and in this they succeeded, but at the cost of three men killed and eight ponies captured. After this the Colonel retraced his steps, and joined the main command

Attached to our regiment are about 150 Pawnee Indians, some thirty of whom accompanied Colonel ROYALL. It is the custom of the Indians, after making a successful raid, to enter their own camp, singing and shouting at the top of their voices. They also fire off their guns and pistols at quite a rapid rate. and so when on their return they came into our camp in their wonderful manner our sentries did not know what to make of it; and the whole command, alarmed at the cry of Indians, sprang to arms, and no little excitement ensued. The Pawnees, luckily, were recognized in time to prevent any mischief, and our little scare ended in rejoicings. These thirty Indians, after parading themselves through our camp, proceeded to their own, where they soon inaugurated a scalp dance, much to the disgust of the remaining 120, who not having been engaged in the action could not participate in the dance.

While Colonel ROYALL was thus employed General CARR, with the rest of his command, continued the westward march, and by the time that Colonel ROYALL rejoined us had scouted all that portion of country in which the north fork of the Republican River takes its rise. The country, to us, did not seem enticing enough even for an Indian; at any rate neither Indian nor Indian sign was found, and the command took up the line of march for the big trail. For the first day and night nothing occurred, but about 11:30 the second night out the Pawnee camp was fired into by about fifteen or twenty hostile Indians, who, having fired their volley, decamped without awaiting a return. They inflicted no damage, however, and the next day we pursued our march as though nothing had occurred. The next evening brought us to the scene of Colonel ROYALL's encounter with the thirteen. The next day's march showed us several camps, each of which seemed fresher than the last, and raised our hopes considerably.

Finally, on the evening of the 10th of July we reached the camp which they had left only that morning, and here we, too, rested. We now realized the size of the party we had to deal with, and anticipated a grand capture, for the evident leisure with which they traveled plainly indicated their ignorance of our whereabouts. The morning of the 11th saw the wagon train again left behind, and the whole command, excepting such men whose horses were not fit for very hard marching, on the road a little after daylight. Out of the 150 Pawnees only 50 accompanied us, the rest having used up their ponies.

Our march this day for the first twenty-seven or twenty-eight miles was westward, and this brought us nearly to the South Platte. At this point, all indications being very fresh, we took up the march at a gallop, up hill and down hill, through sand which covered our horses' fetlocks, and we kept it up for about ten miles. At this point the Pawnees, who were in the lead, suddenly halted. The command halted, and the majority of the officers advancing to the top of the hill which we had been ascending could plainly see the Indian camp between three and four miles off. A few minutes' rest here for the horses, and off we went again, this time at a full gallop. It wanted here 20 minutes to 2 P. M., and 2 P. M. saw us in possession of the Indian camp, and the Indians, with nothing but a portion of their herds, fleeing for their lives away over the hills.

Never before was a surprise so complete. A brisk wind blowing from the south prevented the noise we made from reaching them, and the first indication they had of our presence was when they saw us a few hundred yards off. Our men behaved nobly, and on they went right into the midst of them, nor stopped while one remained to meet their charge.

I append the results of the charge:

Fifty-two Indians killed, 450 head of stock captured, 7,000 or 8,000 pounds of dried beef destroyed, 650 buffalo robes destroyed, 86 wigwam destroyed.

To this add all their cooking utensils, all their jewelry and finery of all kinds, many guns, pistols, bows and arrows; fourteen captive women and children, and you have some idea of their loss. Not one of our men was wounded. They had with them two white women, captured at Selina last May. One of these was killed, and the other, although wounded, will in all likelihood recover. At any rate we have her, and the surgeon is doing what he can to save her for her friends. About $700 or $800 in greenbacks, and about $100 in gold form an interesting item in the list of captured property, for it is all being collected, and is to be donated to the rescued woman. Yours, &c., L.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

A curious discovery was made at Cracow the other day during the renovation of the monument of King CASIMIR the Great, the last member of the Piast dynasty, known in Polish history as "the King of the peasants and the Jews." One of the workmen having struck the pedestal with his hammer in order to test its strength, several bricks fell out, leaving an opening through which the interior of the pedestal, which is hollow, was clearly visible. On enlarging the opening it was found that CASSIMIR's coffin, which rested on four iron bars, had rotted away, and that the remains had fallen to the ground. On the skull was a crown of gilt copper, in the shape of a plain circlet surmounted by five lilies. Near this was a silver-gilt sceptre, and close to his feet a pair of large copper spurs. The body was covered with a shroud of thick silk, which is still in tolerably good condition. A subscription has been opened in order to make a new coffin for the remains of this celebrated Polish hero, and offerings have already been received for this purpose from all parts of Russian, Prussian and Austrian Poland.

A letter from Berlin states that General TREPOFF, the Russian Grand Master of Police, lately passed several days in the Prussian Capital to study there the organization of that department. The General, who has now completed his inquiries relative to that service at Paris, London and Berlin, is not expected at St. Petersburg until the middle of July, and is now at his estate in the Government of Kief, making a digest of the information which he has collected.

A French statistician proclaims that in *L'Homme qui Rit* HUGO has used the word "amalgated" 273, and the word "irradiation" 544 times.

Some years ago the Emperor of the French was astonished at the great space occupied by flour when packed in sacks in the usual manner, and imagined that it might be compressed into a much smaller bulk, and be thus rendered of easier transport. He at once authorized some experiments to be made on the subject, which resulted in the flour being submitted to powerful hydraulic pressure, and served to the various regiments in tin cases, not only occupying a very small bulk, but protecting the flour from the damp of the atmosphere, and so preventing it from becoming mouldy.

M. LEROY-BEAULIEU dedicates to the League of Peace his *Researches sur les Guerres Contemporaines*, (Paris, LACROIX,) parts of which originally appeared in *Le Temps*, and afterward more fully in the *Revue Nationale*. He calculates from various sources that in the wars of the fourteen years, from 1853 to 1866, 1,750,000 men were killed, and that it cost £1,913,000,000 sterling, or £1,093 a head, to kill them. M. LEROY-BEAULIEU does not quite put it in this way. The mortality is equal to the whole male population of Holland, or to the total numbers of the commercial and industrial workmen of France, while the treasure expended is nearly one-third of the estimated wealth of France, equals the computed savings of that country during fifty years, and is sixfold more than it cost to make all the French railways.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 24, 1869.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$2,500 U.S.6s,'81,C...	121	8,000 C., C. & Ind. Cen. 1st M....	84
5,000 do..........	121⅛	5,000 M. C. 8s, n. bds	132⅜
1,000 U.S.5-20 C.,'62..	123⅛	10 Fourth Nat. Bk..	104¼
500 do.....small	122½	30 Ninth Nat. Bank	112
500 U. S.5-20 R.,'64, small........	121¼	50 West. U.T......	37
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, small........	121⅜	200 do...bet. call.	37
5,000 do.........c	121¼	7 D. & H. Can.....	127
1,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new........e	120⅜	200 Pacific Mail......c	83⅜
1,500 do.	120½	100 Adams Ex......c	60⅛
500 do. small...	120⅛	100 do..........c	60¼
11,500 U.S.5-20 C.,'67.c.	120⅜	100 do...bet. call	60
1,000 do..........	120⅜	100 U. S.Ex. bet. call ex div........	70
20,000 do.........b3	120⅜	200 Wells-Fargo Ex.	22
850 do......small	120⅜	100 do.......b30	22¼
500 U. S. 5-20 C. '68, small............	120⅛	100 Am. Mer. U. Ex.c	41⅜
10,000 U. S. 5s,10-40 R..	110⅛	100 N. Y. Cen.........	213⅜
11,000 do..........c	110⅜	55 do..........	213
35,000 U.S.5s.10-40 C.s3	111	350 do..........	213⅛
5,000 do..........	111⅛	800 do..........	213⅜
215,000 do..........s3	111⅛	100 do.........b10	214
6,000 U. S. 6s., Cur...	107⅜	200 do..........	213⅜
10,000 Tenn.St. 6s, n..	57⅛	100 do.........b3	214
20,000 do.......	57⅜	34 Hudson R........	187⅛
2,000 do.......	57⅜	100 do..........	187⅛
5,000 Tenn. S. 6s,x c., bet. call.......	58	1200 do..........	188
5,000 Va. St. 6s, x c..	58	100 do.........b10	188⅛
19,000 do..........	58¼	500 Cleve. & Pitts. ..	107⅜
5,000 Va. St. 6s, new.	61	400 Harlem R........	147⅛
5,000 Ga. St. 7s......	92	400 do..........	148
14,000 N. C. St. 6s.....	59	900 Reading R......c	95⅛
10,000 do..........	59¼	2800 do..........	95⅜
10,000 do.........b30	60	100 Mich. Central.....	122⅛
40,000 N. C. St.6s. n..	52¼	100 Lake S. & M.So.c	105⅜
35,000 do..........	52⅛	73 do..........	105⅜
10,000 do.........b30	53	100 C. & N. W. R....c	79⅛
12,000 do..........	52⅜	100 Chi. & N.W. Pf..	93⅜
100,000 do...bet. call	52⅜	50 do..........	94⅛
10,000 La. 6s. lev. b...	64⅜	16 do..........	94⅛
10,000 do..........	64⅜	400 Chi. & R. I. R.....	113⅜
2,000 B. 6s, W. L.....	93	500 Mil. & St. P......	77
3,000 Mo. St. 6s.......	88	200 Mil.& St.P. Pf,b30	87⅛
3,000 Erie 3d M......	88¼	6 Chi., B. & Q. R....	190
2,000 Chi., B. & Q. 8s	108	100 N. J. Cen........	101⅛
1,000 Cen. Pac. R. R. G. bds..........	98	150 do..........	101⅛
1,000 Pac. 7s,Gu'd by State Mo........	92¼	110 do..........	101⅜
10,000 C. & R. I. & P. R. R. 7s........	94	93 Morris & Es. R...	88
		84 do..........	88⅛
		200 Ohio & Miss. R.c	31⅛
		200 H. & St. J. R......	130
		100 do.........b30	131
		100 Col., C. & Ind. C..	37⅛
		100 do..........	37

SECOND BOARD—12 M.

$3,000 U.S.5-20 R.,'65n.	120⅛	$5,000 U.S. 5s,10-40 R.	110⅛
50,000 U.S.5-20 C.'65 n.	120⅜	45,000 U. S. 5s,10-40 C.	111⅛
115,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,'67.	120⅛	20,000 U. S. 6s, Cur...	108
4,000 U.S. 5-20 C.,'68..	120⅜	1,600 West. U. T......	37

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 Tenn. St. 6s., n	57⅜	600 Harlem R........	149⅜
35,000 N. C. S. 6s.....	59¼	200 do..........	150
10,000 N. C. St. 6s, n...	52⅜	200 Reading.........b5	96¼
50,000 do..........	52⅜	2000 do.........b3	96¼
86,000 do..........	53	500 do.........s3	96⅛
4,000 do..........	53¼	21 do..........	96⅜
5,000 do......2d call	53	500 L. Shore & M. S.,	105⅜
100 Pacific Mail.....	83⅜	800 Clev. & Pitts.....	108
100 Adams Express..	60⅜	100 Chi. & N.W.	79⅛
100 do.........b30	60⅜	100 do..........	79⅜
400 Amer. M. U. Ex.	42¼	100 Chi. & N. W., Pf.	93⅜
100 U. S. Ex......	70⅛	300 Chi. & R. I......	114⅛
300 New-York Cen...	214½	200 do..........	114¼
[illegible] do..........	214⅜	200 Mil. & St. P. R.	76⅜
100 do.........b10	215	50 N. J. Central.....	101⅜
15 Hudson R.......	187	200 do..........	102
21 do..........	188¼	200 Ohio & Miss......	31⅜
100 Ill. Cen......	142	100 do..........	31⅛
700 do..........	141⅜	100 Chic. & Alt......	161
[illegible] do..bet. call..	141⅜		

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

$2,000 Tenn.S.6s,new.	57⅛	200 Reading........	96¼
10,000 Ga. St. 7s......	91⅜	100 Lake S. & M. S..	105⅜
10,000 do..........	91⅜	100 Ohio & Miss. R..	31⅜
200 Pacific Mail.....	83⅜	100 Clev. & Pitts......	107⅜
150 Hud. R........	187⅜	100 Chi. & N. W.....	79⅜
100 do..........	187⅜	100 Rock Island......	114⅛

MONDAY, July 26—A. M.

Two events important to the material and commercial progress of the country marked the events of the past week, in the successful landing of the Franco-American Cable on the coast of Massachusetts, and in the arrival in this city of the first through passenger car from the Pacific Coast *in six and a half days*. These may not be considered altogether fresh wonders in this wonderful age, but they are certainly events of no ordinary significance to the future advancement of American commerce. It is stated that among the passengers in PULLMAN's palace car from Sacramento were two or three European gentlemen, who sailed immediately in the French steamer *St. Laurent*, on Saturday, and who will probably reach Paris *in seventeen days from San Francisco*, including all delays.

The general Trade of the week at New-York was active in the Export movements of both Produce and Specie, the two aggregating $7,750,000. The Import entries continue on a liberal scale, and the Foreign Merchandise (including withdrawals from bond,) upon which Customs Duties were paid, amounts to about six millions of dollars. The Customs in July thus far run over 10 ₱ cent. of last season, and amount already at New-York to $8,089,817, with a full business week to be added at the close of the month. At all the ports it is probable the July Customs will yield nearly or quite $16,000,000 in Gold. The Internal Revenues of the month, by reason of their prompter collection, show a much larger increase over the first month of the late fiscal year than the Customs. And the new year may be regarded as opening auspiciously not only for the trade of the country but for the economical administration of the Revenues *and the reduction of the Public Debt*. As our Tax and Excise laws now stand, we believe the Fiscal Year 1870 will yield full *two hundred millions*, as against $160,000,000 for the year just closed. Of this 25 ₱ cent. increase, we estimate 10 ₱ cent. for the legitimate increase of business and of incomes, and 15 ₱ cent. by the reform of abuses and the enforcement of economy in the collection of every class of our Internal Revenues. We should not be surprised if the Public Lands should yield a larger sum than usual since the Homestead Law was enacted, and it seems reasonably safe to add 10 ₱ cent. to the Gold Customs of the Fiscal Year 1869; raising the total from this source of revenue to two hundred millions in Gold, or $75,500,000 over and above the sum required to pay the interest on our Gold-bearing Public Debt. Withal, there is an earnestness displayed by the present Administration at Washington, in the application of existing and expected surplusses to the reduction or sinking of the Debt, and also in utilizing the heavy balances in Gold and Notes heretofore kept idle in the Treasury, which foreshadows an early and decided, as well as most gratifying change in the value of the Public Credit, and in the financial situation of the Government. The pledges of President GRANT's Inaugural on these subjects are being followed up by the Secretary of the Treasury as rapidly as his acquired experience in working the Department will permit, and it may be remarked of his action of late in sinking the Public Debt and enforcing reforms in the collection of the Revenues, and dealing with the extravagances of the public Expenditures, that it denotes no half-way measures in either respect. In August, we have little or no doubt, he will be able to add to the Sinking Fund an equal, if not a larger amount, of United States 5-20s than the sum which he will have purchased by the close of July. His Gold Customs alone for the coming month will be $17,500,000, and the prospect is that he will go out of July with a Gold balance in the ownership of the Government of over sixty millions, and with no Gold Interest to pay, (except $4,800,000,) until November. His Currency balances have been partially reduced since July 1, but are still largely in excess of a fair working reserve.

An advance in the price of Gold of ⅜ ₱ cent. over the close of the previous week was made on Saturday, mainly on speculation, which seemed to be favored by the renewal of shipments in Gold Coin to Europe. This event had been anticipated since the close of June, and much surprise has been expressed that it was so slow in coming, as no intelligent banker or merchant deemed it unnatural in view of the very small sums sent abroad in the first six months of the year. Yet the comparatively important shipment of Saturday $1,400,000 was made to affect the market for Gold, while it was a relief to Exchange, and no inconvenience to the Money market. The effect of this renewal of shipments abroad will be to increase the existing ease and cheapness in the London and Continental markets for Money, and to further promote confidence in American credit.

The Money market here is now fairly restored to 7 ₱ cent. as the maximum rate to the Brokers, and the result of the Bank Statement of Saturday night, and of the disbursement of nearly $5,000,000 Currency this week by the Treasury for the purchases of $3,000,000 and $1,000,000 United States 5-20s on Wednesday and Thursday next, respectively, may lead to a 6 ₱ cent. market before the end of the week.

The weekly averages of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, July 24, compare as follows with the previous week and with the corresponding week last year; to which we add the Specie and Currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates, respectively:

Increase in Loans	$2,633,600
Decrease in Specie	976,026
Increase in other Legal Tenders	2,412,156
Increase in Deposits	5,190,599
Decrease in Circulation	67,639

	July 25, '68.	July 24, '69.	July 17, '69.
National Capital	$74,007,700	$73,914,907	$73,914,907
Local Capital	9,662,500	11,250,305	11,250,305
Total Capital	$83,670,200	$85,165,212	$85,165,212
Loans	280,345,255	259,641,689	257,008,089
Gold and G'ld Notes	20,804,101	30,079,424	31,055,450
Other Legal Tender	72,235,586	54,271,862	51,859,706
Deposits	226,761,662	193,622,260	188,431,701
Circulation	33,963,337	33,961,027	34,028,666
In Sub-Treasury	82,015,602	96,079,045	90,736,343

The Bank Statement published to-day exhibits the following relative strength of the movement, in the point of lawful Money Security, to the previous statement. The Banks owed:

	July 17, '69.	July 24, '69.	July 25, '68.
On deposits	$188,431,201	$193,622,260	$226,761,662
Circulation	34,028,666	33,961,027	33,962,337
Total	$222,459,867	$227,583,287	$260,724,999
25 ₱ cent. would be..	$55,614,968	$56,895,822	$65,181,249
They held: In Gold and Greenbacks	82,915,156	84,351,286	93,039,687
Excess	$27,300,188	$27,455,464	$27,858,438
Rate for Money	7 ₱ cent.	7 ₱ cent.	4 ₱ cent.

The Gold movement of the week is a large one. The Exports are $3,082,015 of all descriptions of Gold and Silver, of which $2,205,507 is in American Gold Coin. The Banks lose $976,026 on their Specie averages. The Treasury Office received for Customs $2,663,664, and paid out $2,010,924 for Gold Interest. The price of Gold advanced to 136⅛ ₱ cent. as against 135⅜ at the close on Friday on the influence of a strong *Bull* speculation in the Gold Room and the larger shipments of the day than were anticipated. The Bank averages, other than Specie show a gain of $2,412,156 in Greenbacks and of $5,190,599 on the general line of Deposits, and their Loans and Discounts are increased $2,633,600 from last week. The market for Money closed easy at 6@7 ₱ cent. to the Brokers. There was more done at 6 ₱ cent. than for any day for nearly a month past; partly with a view on the part of lenders to make two days' interest over Sunday. The Foreign Exchanges were in better supply after the Gold shipments, and one or two first-class drawers were accepting 109⅞ net @ 110, less a sixteenth, brokerage.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $5,128,494, against the total entries of $5,838,083 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $4,668,910, against $2,638,195 same week last year. The Exports of Specie amounts to $3,082,015, against $1,463,249 same week last year. The Customs of the week are $2,663,664. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 4,706 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week, 7,847.

In our report of last week the entries of Foreign Dry Goods, $1,939,212, were accidentally omitted in the summary of Imports, and the error is now corrected in the table below on the line of July 17.

The Gold values of the Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, since Jan 1, 1869, are as follows, the figures being official to June 1, and since semi-official from the Custom-house—the entries of Foreign Specie being omitted:

January	$22,321,251	June	$27,481,204
February	23,944,525	July 10	4,176,212
March	33,021,622	July 17	6,925,955
April	31,536,364	July 24	5,128,494
May	24,166,103		
Total since Jan. 1, 1869			$178,653,830
Against same date, 1868			141,444,165
Increase since Jan. 1			$37,209,665

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York, since Jan. 1, 1869, is as follows:

January	$13,153,017	June	$17,219,716
February	10,824,812	July 7	4,431,637
March	12,588,895	July 14	3,713,122
April	15,409,067	July 21	4,668,910
May	16,076,606		
Total since Jan 1			$97,085,792
Against same time, 1868			90,822,944
Increase since Jan. 1			$6,262,848
Gold, July 24, 1869			136⅛ ₱ cent.
Gold, July 25, 1868			143⅛ ₱ cent.

The Exports of Gold and Silver of all decriptions from New-York, since Jan. 1, 1869, are as follows:

January	$3,214,380	June	$2,335,531
February	3,232,083	July 10	908,734
March	2,389,968	July 17	1,762,546
April	1,767,601	July 24	3,082,015
May	2,512,330		
Total since Jan. 1			$21,305,558
Same time 1868			58,982,539
Decrease since Jan. 1			$37,676,951

The following are the Customs Receipts in Gold, and the Interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury since Jan. 1, 1869:

Customs received.		Gold interest paid.	
January	$9,702,415	January	18,531,453
February	12,179,726	February	1,923,544
March	13,241,405	March	3,698,831
April	10,936,268	April	4,655,460
May	10,034,613	May	13,681,439
June	8,847,210	June	3,131,675
July 3	898,052	July 3	6,766,107
July 10	2,091,000	July 10	3,382,000
July 17	2,437,101	July 17	3,968,618
July 24	2,663,664	July 24	2,010,924
Total 1869	$73,031,367	Total 1869	$61,741,051
Total 1868	68,960,362	Total 1868	59,193,367

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

		July 25, '68.
Amer. Gold Coin	135⅜@136⅛	143⅛
Old U. S. 5-20s, 1862	123⅜@123⅜	114⅜
Consolidated 5-20s	120⅛@120@120⅛	109⅜
U. S. 5 ₱ cents, 10-40s	110⅜@111⅛	108⅜
New-York Central	213@207⅛@215⅜	131⅛
Rock Island	115⅛@113⅜@114⅛	107⅜
Michigan Southern	106⅜@105⅜	91⅜
Hudson River	184@182@190⅛	139⅜
Northwestern	79⅛@79⅜	83⅛
Fort Wayne	153⅛@153	110⅜
Pittsburg	106@108⅜	88⅜
Reading	93⅛@92⅜@97⅜	94⅜
Northwestern Pref	94⅛@94	83
Ohio and Mississippi	32⅛@31⅜	30⅜
Pacific Mail	82⅜@84⅛	100⅜
St. Paul Preferred	86⅛@87⅛	83⅛
St. Paul Common	77⅛@76⅜	76⅜
Toledo and Wabash	73⅜@73⅜	52⅜
New Tennessee 6s	56@55@57⅜	66⅜
New N. Carolina 6s	45⅛@53	72⅛
Old Virginia 6s	57⅛@58⅛	56

On the Stock Exchange the Public Funds were higher for the old 5-20s of 1862 and the 10-40s than on Friday, and steady through the day and firm at the close on the other descriptions; the 5-20s of 1867 120½@120⅝. There was another large business in the Southern State Bonds, especially new Tennessees and North Carolinas, which made an advance to 57⅜ for the former and 53 for North Carolinas. Louisiana Levee 6 ₱ cents fell back to 64⅜@⅞ ₱ cent. The Railway speculation was buoyant on all the New-York Vanderbilt Roads, including Harlem, at another large rise in prices, and the movement in Reading also advanced 2 ₱ cent. on Friday's rise, while the Western Roads without essential change in prices were generally in sympathy, at the close of the day, with the buoyancy in the New-York and Reading Stocks. There is no announcement yet made or even foreshadowed from official sources of the terms of the pending consolidation of New-York Central and Hudson River, but it is taken for granted on the Street that both Roads will come in on very liberal Scrip Dividends upon their present valuation. The transfers of the Central for the regular 7.20 ₱ cent. Dividend on $180 per share, will close July 31—Saturday next.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following quotations were made in the Long Room, and on Broad-street, in front of the Exchange:

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	110⅝	111⅛
United States 5-20s of 1862	123½	123⅝
United States 5-20s of 1867	120½	120½
American Gold Coin	135⅜	136½
Bills on London, 60 days	110	110
New Bonds of Tennessee	57⅝	57¾
Virginia Bonds, old	58¼	58⅛
Missouri Bonds	87½	88
North Carolina Bonds, new	52¼	53
New-York Central	213¾	215¾
Reading Railway	95¼	97⅜
Chicago and Rock Island	114	114¾
Northwest Common	79½	79⅞
Northwest Preferred	93⅞	94
Michigan Southern	105¼	105⅞
Pittsburg and Fort Wayne	152½	153
Cleveland and Pittsburg	107¾	108½
Pacific Mail Company	83⅞	84¼
St. Paul Preferred	87	87¼
St. Paul Common	77	76¾
Toledo and Wabash	74½	73½
Ohio and Mississippi	31¾	31¾
Hudson River	187½	190¼
Harlem	147	154

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ₱ cent. reg., 1881	121	5-20 coup., n. 1. 1865	120⅜
6 ₱ cent. coup., 1881	121	5-20 coup., 1867	120⅜
5-20 reg., 1862	121⅛	5-20 coup., 1868	120⅛
5-20 coup., 1862	123⅜	10-40 reg	110⅛
5-20 coup., 1864	121⅛	10-40 coup	111⅛
5-20 coup., 1865	121⅜	6s Currency	107⅜

And the following for the State Bonds:

Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1881	100	Mis'ri 6s,H.& S.Jo.Iss.	90
Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1886	100	Louisiana 6s	69
Ill. Canal bonds, '70	99	Louisiana 6s,levee bds	64⅛
Ill. coup. 6s, '77	99	California 7s	128
Ill. coup. 6s, '79	99	Connecticut 6s	98
Ill. War Loan	99	Alabama 8s	93⅛
Tenn. 6s, ex coup	63	N. Y. Reg. B'ty Loan	108⅛
Tenn. 6s, new bonds	57⅛	N.Y. Coupon B. Loan	108⅛
Virginia 6s, ex coup	58⅛	N.Y. 7s Canal l'n, '70	100
Virginia 6s, new bds	61	N.Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '72	102⅛
Georgia 6s	83⅛	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '73	103
Georgia 7s, new bds	90	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '74	103
North Carolina 6s	59⅛	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '75	103
North Car. 6s, n. bds	53	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '77	103
Missouri 6s	88	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '78	103

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	130	Market	120
Manhattan	140	Nassau	104
Mechanics'	135	Shoe and Leather	136
America	141	Corn Exchange	134
Tradesmen's	150	St. Nicholas	115
Merchants' Exchange	117	Commonwealth	112
Seventh Ward	110	Imp. and Traders'	130
State of New-York	112	Park	160
Commerce	123⅛	Central National	110
Mch. Bk'g As'n	127	Fourth National	104⅛
Ocean	95	Ninth National	111
American Exchange	114⅛	Tenth National	94
Irving	107	Gold Exchange	138
Metropolitan	136⅛		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	92	Del. L. & W. 1st M.	98
N. Y. Cen. 6s, r. est.	89	Tol. & W. 1st M. Ex.	91
N. Y. Cen. 6s., sub.	89	Gt. Wes. 2d M., 1893.	78
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	99	Ill. & S. Iowa 1st M.	79
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con., '76	99	Gal. & Chic. Ex.	98
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1865-76	99	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	96
Erie 7s, 2d ind., 1879	94⅛	Chi. & R. Is. 1st M.	97
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883	88⅛	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	93⅛
Erie 7s, 4th ind., 1880	82⅛	Morris & Essex 2d M.	95
Erie 7s, 5th ind., 1888	75	Cleve. & Tol. Skg. F.	95
Buf. N.Y.&E., 1st M.,'77	85	Pitts., Ft.W.&C. 1st M.	97
H. R. 7s, 1st M.. 1869-70	97⅛	Pitts., Ft.W.&C. 2d M.	97
H.R. 7s. 2d M., S.F. '85	101	Pitts., Ft.W.&C. 3d M.	93
Harlem 1st M.	101	Cleve.&Ptts. Con.S.F.	88
Mich. Cen. 8 ₱ c. 69-72	132	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	90
Mich.C.new 1M.8s,'82	132	Mil.&St.Paul 1stM.8s	105
C., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st M.	107⅛	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	90
Pac. R.7s, guar.byMo.	92⅛	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	85
Ill. Cen. 7 p. ct., 1870	119⅛	Col., Chic. & I. 1st M.	83⅛
Alt. & T. H. 2d M pf.	83⅛	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	95⅛
Alt. & T. H. 2d M. In.	77	Am. Dock & Imp. Bs.	93
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	95	Western Union Bds.	87
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	93⅛	Iron Mountain Bds.	85
Consol'd 7 ₱ ct. conv.	95⅛	Lake Shore Div. Bds.	91⅛
Han&St.Jo.L.Grants	108	St. L., Jack. & Chi.1st	90
Han. & St. Jo. Con.	128	South Side R. R. Bds.	87⅛

To day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $1,670,695; total payments, $1,440,264; balance, $96,079,045. The receipts include for Customs, $324,000; for Gold Notes, $90,000.

The new National Board of Brokers have leased and handsomely fitted up the rooms of No. 9 Broad-street, (late BERRY's,) and will occupy them from and after to-day.

The Oriental Bank has declared a half-yearly Dividend of five per cent., payable Aug. 2.

It is stated in the Toledo *Blade* that the Gould-Fisk proceedings against the Toledo and Wabash Road have been withdrawn, and the project of a broad gauge from Akron, on the Atlantic and Great Western Line, to Toledo, is again revived

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 25 Nassau-st.,

offer for sale the following desirable securities:

INDIANAPOLIS AND VINCENNES RAILROAD, first mortgage, 7 per cent. bonds, guaranteed by the PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL and other railroad corporations. Price, 85 and accrued interest.

MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROAD, first mortgage, 8 per cent. bonds. Price, 85 and accrued interest.

MISSOURI VALLEY RAILROAD, first mortgage, 7 per cent. GOLD BONDS. Price, 92½ and accrued interest in currency.

BONDS of the COUNTY OF LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, 10 per cent. free of tax, strongly guaranteed. Price, par and accrued interest.

ALSO, 7 per cent. BONDS of CITY OF OSWEGO.

The attention of investors is invited to these well-secured Bonds, and upon application full information will be furnished.

☞ THE KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY,
SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD LOAN.
SECURED BY THREE MILLIONS OF ACRES
OF THE
FINEST LANDS IN KANSAS AND COLORADO,
a First Mortgage upon the proposed line from
Sheridan to Denver,
a Mortgage upon the Road from Kansas City to
Sheridan,
now in successful operation,
and earning enough to pay more than the
interest on this new loan.
FREE FROM ALL GOVERNMENT TAXATION.
IN SOME ESSENTIALS, BETTER THAN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
The AMOUNT OF THE LOAN IS $6,500,000.
Price 96, with accrued interest, in currency.
For Pamphlets and Maps, and all necessary information, apply to
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place, New-York.
M. K. JESUP & CO.,
No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.

☞ FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT BONDS of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, 7 per cent. gold interest, free of United States taxes. We recommend these bonds as a safe and profitable investment, producing nearly 10 per cent. per annum in currency, and in exchange for 5-20 bonds, yielding an increase of 45 per cent. in net annual income.

Full particulars furnished by

JAY COOKE & CO.

☞ BANKING-HOUSE OF KISSAM & CO., NO. 36 Wall-st.—We offer for sale on favorable terms Brooklyn City Seven per Cent. Bonds "Public Park Loan." These bonds are for $1,000 each, have forty-six years to run, and interest payable 1st January and July.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 24, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls	14	Spirits Turp., bbls	438
Beeswax, pkgs	18	Petroleum, ref., bbls	6,463
Cotton, bales	3,087	Pork, bbls	181
Eggs, bbls	674	Beef, pkgs	50
Flour, bbls	5,524	Butter, pkgs	1,527
Wheat, bushels	143,753	Cheese, boxes	13,017
Corn, bushels	104,723	Cut Meats, pkgs	137
Malt, bushels	1,750	Lard, pkgs	71
Oats, bushels	28,302	Lard, kegs	100
Beans, bushels	105	Tallow, pkgs	236
Meal, bbls	35	Oil Cake, pkgs	642
Hemp, bales	65	Wool, bales	1,850
Hops, bales	492	Whisky, bbls	218
Hides, No.	8,409	Starch, bxs	1,380
Hides, bundles	682	Tobacco, hhds	249
Leather, sides	21,925	Tobacco, pkgs	32
Resin, bbls	3,923	Peanuts, bags	408
Tar, bbls	93	Copper, bbls	82
Pitch, bbls	50	Copper, cakes	770
Crude Turp., bbls	70		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *St. Laurent*, for Havre—153 bbls. Pot Ashes, 15,040 bushels Wheat, 26 pkgs. Skins, 6 bales Hemp, 1,801 bags Bark, 50 hhds. Bark, 5 bales Hides, 3 cases Drugs, 6 cases Lobsters, 1 case Straw Braid, 1 case Oils, 4 cases Ribbons, 200 lbs. Ham, 93 cks. Copper, 91 pkgs. Sewing Machines, 6 bbls. Sweeps, 7 bales Cotton, 10 bbls. Hogs' Hair, 16 bbls. Bristles, 3 cases Vanilla Beans.

By the steamer *France*, for Liverpool—380,383 lbs. Bacon, 19,894 lbs. Hams, 79,955 lbs. Cheese, 155,815 lbs. Lard, 543 bbls. Pork, 519 hhds. Tobacco, 41,195 bushels Wheat, 178 Dry Hides, 9 bbls. Tongues, 2,561 bbls. Flour, 37 bales Cotton, 2,280 lbs. Beeswax.

By the bark *Capilla*, for Hamburg—136,647 gallons Petroleum.

By the steamer *Britannia*, for Glasgow—65 boxes extra Dyewood, 38,548 lbs. Cheese, 44,596 lbs. Tallow, 17,800 lbs. Bacon, 57 hhds. Tobacco, 20 boxes Farina, 50 boxes Starch, 335 bbls. Flour, 21,006 bushels Wheat, 4,000 Staves, 25 tierces Meat, 289 bbls. Resin, 65 bales Hogs' Hair, 18 tierces Beef, 40 cases Sewing Machines.

By the steamer *City of London*, for Liverpool—6 cases Plasters, 5 cases Pills, 73 bales Cotton, 203 bales Hops, 5 pkgs. Roots, 21 cases Machinery, 3 cases Embroideries, 8,887 lbs. Beeswax, 12 pkgs. Metal, 23 cases Clocks, 2 cases Guns, 92 cases Sewing Machines, 3 pkgs. Skins, 23,057 lbs. Lard, 1,653,865 lbs. Cheese, 285,961 lbs. Bacon.

ASHES—Pots have been in fair request at $7 37½@$7 62½ ₱ 100 lbs. Pearls have been neglected. Stock, 607 bbls.

COFFEE—The market has been quoted steady for all kinds, on, however, a limited trade demand. We quote: Java at 21c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 16c.@19c.; Laguayra, 16¼c.@18c.; Rio, 8¾c.@12¾c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17¾c.@19¾c.; Jamaica, 15c.@16c.; Singapore, 20c.@22½c.; Costa Rica, 15c.@18¼c.; Manila, 16c.@18¼c.; Mexican, 16c.@18c.; Curacoa, 15c.@17c.; Angostura, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 14¼c.@18c., gold. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been in rather more demand for immediate delivery at about previous quotations. Sales have been reported of 1,061 bales, including 1,021 bales to spinners and 37 bales to shippers and 3 bales to speculators. For forward delivery, a somewhat stronger market was noted, with sales of 50 bales basis Low Middling, for October delivery, at 28c.; 50 bales basis Low Middling for November delivery, at 27¾c.; 200 bales basis Low Middling, for December delivery, on private terms; 300 bales basis Low Middling, for December delivery, at 26¾c.; 100 bales basis Low Middling January delivery, at 26c., ₱ lb. The week's business in this market, Messrs. CORNWALL & ZEREGA, in their circular of this morning, notice thus: "Our market for the week has been very dull and irregular, closing heavy, with quotations hardly maintained. The quotations are quite nominal, and to effect sales to any amount, a decided concession would be necessary. In view of the light stocks of Cotton, holders generally are unwilling to reduce prices, knowing that any demand would strengthen the market, and allow them to obtain full quotations. The total sales for the week have been 3,101 bales, including 2,467 bales to spinners, 544 bales to speculators, and 90 bales to exporters. For future delivery we report the following sales: For September, 50 bales at 31c.; for October, 200 bales at 28⅞c.; for November, 100 bales on private terms; for December, 100 bales at 26c., and 650 bales at 26¾c.; for January, 500 bales at 26c. We have this week taken an account of the stock of Cotton at this port, and find it to be 26,791 bales. The exports from this port for the week have been: To Liverpool, 233 bales; to Hamburg, 10 bales. Total 243 bales. The exports from all ports for the week have been: To Liverpool, 314 bales; to the Continent, 10 bales. Total, 324 bales. The reports of the growing Cotton crop continue remarkably good from all sections. The Dry Goods market steady, with fair business."

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary, ₱ lb	27⅛	28	28⅛	28⅛
Good Ordinary	29⅜	30	30⅛	30⅛
Low Middling	32⅜	33	33⅛	33⅛
Middling	34	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛

Movements of Cotton at this Port.	Bales.
Receipts this week	6,500
Receipts last week	2,872
Receipts preceding week	3,914
Receipts since Jan. 1	344,711
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868	669,572
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869	677,896
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	632,314
Export clearances since our last	117
Exports since Jan. 1	171,492
Exports since Sept. 1, 1868	355,226
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1869	388,557
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	375,851
Estimated stock on hand here	26,800

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.	
Receipts from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	2,298,500
Receipts same time preceding year	2,329,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,240,282
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States, from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1867	4,522,988
Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	1,428,500
Exports same time last year	1,661,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,558,787
Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest dates	49,250
Estimated stock same time last year	85,000
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868	38,120
Estimated stock same time in 1867	80,298
Crop of 1867-8	2,430,893
Crop of 1866-7	1,951,988

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been an active business reported in State and Western Flour, which has been in less liberal supply, and has been quoted up 10c.@25c. ₱ bbl., closing buoyantly. Sales have been reported since our last of 15,350 bbls., including inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 65@$6 25, very inferior to good Extra State at $6 40@$7; good to choice genuine Spring Wheat Extra State at $7@$7 35, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 50@$7 ₱ bbl. Included in the sales were 6,750 bbls. Extras, for export and on speculative account, including Extra State at $6 75@$7, and Western at $6 40@$6 65 ₱ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 65@$6 25
Extra State	6 60@ 7 35
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c	6 40@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 50@ 7 00
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 00@ 9 00
Extra Genesee	7 40@ 9 00
Common to Fancy to Extra Missouri	7 15@12 00

Southern Flour has been in good demand at buoyant rates; sales have been reported since our last of 900 bbls. at $6 65@$7 25 for very poor to fair ordinary, and $7 25@$12 75 for fair ordinary to very superior Extra, ₱ bbl. California Flour is in more demand at $6 65@$9 50 for Extras, ₱ 196 lbs.; sales 830 bbls. and sacks. Rye Flour has been in good request at $4 35@$6 75 for very inferior to very choice, ₱ bbl.; sales 625 bbls. Cornmeal is in brisk demand at $5@$5 50 for Western, $4 75 for Jersey, $5 25 for Fairfax, and $5 75 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales 1,450 bbls.

GRAIN—The Wheat market has shown a further material improvement, on active inquiry, chiefly for export, though in part on speculative account. The offerings of desirable lots have been much lighter, and prices close quite strong and buoyant. Sales have been reported since our last of 178,500 bushels, including White Western at $1 65@$1 70; Red Amber Western at $1 60@$1 65; No. 1 Spring at $1 59@$1 61; closing firmly at $1 61 for straight lots; No. 2 Spring at $1 54@$1 56¼, chiefly at $1 55@$1 56, closing with $1 56 bid, and $1 57 asked, for straight lots; White Genesee at $1 69@$1 70; Amber State at $1 62@$1 65; and White California part at $1 75 ₱ bushel. Corn has been in reduced supply and brisk request, partly on speculative account, at decidedly better prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 147,000 bushels at 82½c.@$1 03 for damaged New Mixed Western; $1 04@$1 10 for common to very choice New Mixed Western; $1 03@$1 05 for kiln-dried; $1 07@$1 09 for White; $1 10@$1 11, chiefly $1 10, for Yellow Western, ₱ bushel. Rye has been in active demand at firmer rates; sales 15,000 bushels Western at $1 28@$1 30 ₱ bushel. Nothing new in Barley or Malt. Oats have been in less request at less buoyant prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 34,000 bushels Western at 84½c.@85½c., from depot and afloat, and 82c. in store, ₱ bushel. Also, 4,700 new crop Jersey at from 72c.@80c. ₱ bushel. The export clearances to-day were 2,561 bbls. Flour, and 41,195 bushels Wheat for Liverpool; 335 bbls. Flour and 21,006 bushels Wheat for Glasgow, and 15,040 bushels Wheat for Havre. The Albany *Argus* says: "The boats which passed Fultonville between noon on Thursday and noon on Friday covered 20 loads of Lumber, 24 of Wheat, 9 of Coal, 6 of Corn, 4 of Flour, 2 of Oats, and 1 each of Salt and Oil. List of boats which passed Fultonville during twenty-four hours prior to 1:30 A. M. July 23:

Lumber—Fort Sumpter, Oswego; Della Merry, Oswego; John A. Pool, Oswego; General McClellan, Buffalo; Samuel J. Belton, Buffalo; Julia Martin, Oswego; J. L. Sharpe, Oswego; J. E. Harroun, Oswego; C. W. Havens, Boonville; F. Cimmons, Utica; Amelia, Oswego; Kate, Oswego; Thos. Bailey, Buffalo; C. S. McClain, Rome; Merritt and Alice, Buffalo; Lucy J. Sweeney, Buffalo; Idaho, Oswego; Morning Star, Oswego; J. Isabella, Oswego; A. S. Page, Oswego; Morgan, Oswego; T. R. Wright, Oswego; Geo. H. Morse, Buffalo; K. J. Slocum, Canadea; W. B. Archibald, Olean; A. G. Cook, Oswego, Asa Covell, Buffalo; Maid of Juda, Boonville; Willie, Utica.

Wheat—C. K. Tinny, Buffalo; J. J. Rowland, Buffalo; Almon S. Carpenter, Buffalo; J. W. Barker, Buffalo; Delos De Wolf, Oswego; Pennsylvania, Buffalo; Charles Shaver, Buffalo; Lundy's Lane, Buffalo; Samuel Monell, Buffalo; Handy Andy, Oswego; A. F. Wolcott, Buffalo; Indiana, Buffalo; C. H. Swan, Oswego; A. O. Lamereaux, Buffalo; John Warts Buffalo; Frank Wart, Buffalo; Jane Putnam, Buffalo; Oney Sales, Buffalo; A. W. Hyde, Buffalo; H. H. Goff, Buffalo; Schuyler, Oswego; Robert Stockdale, Albion; Gettysburg, Oswego; Gilferd Mayer, Buffalo.

Coal—N. P. Eno, Geneva; F. B. No. 20, Geneva; James Wilcox, Geneva; T. T. Brewster, Geneva; A. Kissam, Geneva; Edward Jones, Watkins; Stab Merry, Geneva; Maggie, Geneva; Major D. H. Bence, Watkins.

Corn—M. H. Phillips, Buffalo; Lucy Drum, Buffalo; Mary H. Case, Buffalo; James G. Stevens, Buffalo; E. P. Case, Oswego; Baltic, Buffalo.

Flour—Euphrates, Rome; E. S. Parker, Phoenix; George, Rochester; H. S. Parmlee, Medina.

Mixed—S. F. Phelps, Rome; Ezra Downer Palmyra.

Salt—C. F. Willeston, Salina.

Stone—Minnie Shaft, Buffalo.

Oats—Isaac Miller, Buffalo; W. J. Nesbit, Oswego.

Oil—Wm. Keep, Buffalo.

T. Poles—J. H. Coral, Syracuse."

HAY—North River Bale Hay has been lightly dealt in at from 55c.@65c., chiefly 60c., for shipping, and 90c.@$1 20 for Poor to Choice, for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw continues in demand at 85c.@$1 20 for Short and Long, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in very moderate demand at drooping rates, including American at 7c.@15c. for New, and 2c.@8c. for Old ₱ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, 8c.@15c.; Eastern, 7c.@12c.; Wisconsin, 7c.@12c.; Michigan, 7c.@12c.; Yearlings, all grades, 2c.@3c. ₱ lb. The receipts were 492 bales; export clearances, 203 bales.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 70,944 Hides; sales 46,650 Hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. DAY & CO., 5,250 Dry Buenos Ayres. 22 lbs., 21½c.@22c., gold, usual selection; 7,300 Dry Buenos Ayres, 22¾@23 lbs., private terms; 2,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, Seconds, 21½ lbs., private terms; 4,700 Dry Buenos Ayres, Army, 20 lbs., private terms; 8,500 Dry Entre Rios, 22@22¾ lbs., part 21½c., gold, usual selection; 3,150 Dry Montevideo, 21½@22 lbs., 20¾c.@21c., gold, usual selection; 1,350 Dry Montevideo, 22 lbs., on private terms; 7,150 Dry Texas, 22@25 lbs., part 21½c.; 1,000 Dry Texas Hides and Kips, to arrive, private terms; 3,400 Dry Mexican Kips, part to arrive, 12 lbs., private terms; 1,150 Wet Salted Buenos Ayres, 49 lbs., 11¼c.; 1,700 City Slaughter, 54@69 lbs., 12½c. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 186,200 Hides, (same time last year 151,800; year before, 112,100,) as follows: 93,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, Corrientes, &c., 19,500 Dry Montevideo, 20,000 Dry Rio Grande, 3,500 Dry California, 5,500 Dry Porto Cabello, 3,500 Dry Central American, 1,000 Dry Bogota and Savanilla, 2,000 Dry Bahia, 15,000 Dry Mexican, 10,000 Dry Texas, 10,500 Wet Salted Buenos Ayres, from Europe, 500 Wet Salted California, 2,200 Wet Salted Havana.

LEATHER—With liberal receipts and a light inquiry, prices of Sole, particularly hemlock tannage, favor buyers. We quote: Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, Light Cropped, Good, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, Middle Cropped, Good, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, Bellies Cropped, Good, 23c.@25c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c.. Good Light, 30½c.@32c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Good Middle, 30½c.@32c.; Hemlock, Buenso Ayres, Good Heavy, 27c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Good Light, 30c.@31½c.; Hemlock, California, Good Middle, 30c.@31½c.; Hemlock, California, Good Heavy, 26½c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Light, 29½c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Middle, 29c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Heavy, 25c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and B. A. Damaged, all weights, 24c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, and B. A., Poor, all weights, 20c.@23c.; Hemlock, Slaughter in Rough, 37c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, in Rough, Light, 41c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, in Rough, Middle, 38c.@43c. Oak Slaughter, in Rough, Heavy, 39c.@45c., cash per lb.

MOLASSES—There has been no business of moment reported to-day; prices have not varied essentially. We quote: Old and New Porto Rico at 40c.@80c.; Cuba at 35c.@75c.; New-Orleans at 70c.@85c. ₱ gallon. And in detail thus:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba Centrifugal and Mixed, ₱ gallon	35c.@37c.	38c.@40c.
Cuba Clayed, ₱ gallon	37c.@42c.	45c.@49c.
Cuba Muscovado, refining grades, ₱ gallon	—@—	48c.@52c.
Cuba Muscovado, grocery grades, ₱ gallon	—@—	53c.@60c.
Porto Rico, ₱ gallon	—@—	50c.@70c.
English Islands, ₱ gallon	—@—	45c.@65c.
New-Orleans, ₱ gallon	—@—	80c.@95c.

NAVAL STORES.—All articles have been in light demand to-day. A little more firmness has been noted in Spirits Turpentine, which has been quoted at 42½c.@43c. for merchantable, and 43½c. for shipping lots per gallon; with sales reported of 170 bbls., against receipts of 438 bbls. Crude Turpentine, Tar and Pitch have been inactive, with receipts reported of 70 bbls. Crude Turpentine, 93 bbls. Tar and 50 bbls. of Pitch. Resin has been in moderate supply and demand at uniform quotations, with sales reported of some 1,300 bbls. on the basis of $2 25@$2 35 for Strained to good Strained ₱ 280 lbs. The receipts were 3,923 bbls.; exports, 289 bbls. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 42½c.@43½c., chiefly at 43c., for merchantable, ₱ gallon; Crude at $3 55@$3 65; Resin at $2 25@$10 ₱ 280 lbs., the latter rate for Choice White; Tar at $2 50@$3 25; Pitch at $2 75 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Have been quiet at about former rates, including Crude Whale at $1 05@$1 10; Bleached Whale at $1 15@$1 17; Crude Sperm at $1 75@$1 80; Unbleached Sperm at $1 95@$1 98; Bleached Sperm, $2@$2 02½; Lard Oil at $1 42½@$1 50; Red Oil at 87½c.@95c.; Linseed Oil at 97c.@$1, in casks and barrels; Menhaden, 62½c.@67½c.; Spermaceti, 46c.; Olive at $1 45@$1 50 ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—The market has been quiet, but generally firm, to-day. Crude in bulk has been in some request on the basis of 27¼c. ₱ gallon, with sales reported of 1,500 bbls. Barreled Crude has also been called for moderately, and has been quoted generally at 23c. ₱ gallon. The offerings have been comparatively light. There were no acknowledged receipts of Crude here; at Philadelphia, 780 bbls. arrived. No export clearances were reported. Refined has been moderately sought after on the basis of 32½c. for Standard White, here, and 31¾c. for Standard White at Philadelphia, July deliveries, ₱ gallon, showing a firm market. Sales were reported here of only 1,500 bbls. Standard White on a basis of 32½c., July delivery, ₱ gallon. In Philadelphia the dealings were on a more extensive scale, the aggregate of the reported sales having been —— bbls., including 6,500 bbls. Standard White, July deliveries, at 31¾c.; and 3,500 bbls. do., August deliveries, at 32c.@32½c. ₱ gallon. The receipts of Refined here were 6,463 bbls.; at Philadelphia, 4,560 bbls. The export clearances hence were 136,647 gallons by the bark *Capello*, for Hamburg. Standard White, in cases, has been in less demand to-day, at from 36½c.@38c.; and Prime White, 38¼c.@39½c. ₱ gallon. Naphtha, in bbls., has been in some request at 9½c.@10c. ₱ gallon. Sales have been reported of 1,500 bbls. In cases it was quoted at 16c.@16½c. ₱ gallon. The current quotations for empty barrels for Crude Oil were $1 90@$1 95; and for Refined, $2 20, each, with less inquiry noted.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been rather more sought after at essentially unaltered prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,650 bbls. in lots, at $32 75@$32 87, chiefly at $32 75 for New Mess; $32@$32 25 for Old Mess; $32 50 for City Mess; $28 50@$29 25 for Prime Mess; $31 50@$31 75 for Thin Mess, and $26 75@$27 75 for Prime and Extra Prime, ₱ bbl. Cutmeats are in demand at previous prices. Sales have been reported of 210 packages at 13¾c.@14½c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Shoulders; 16¾c.@18½c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Hams, ₱ lb. Bacon has been in light demand at former rates. Sales 125 boxes, chiefly ice-cured, various cuts, at 16c.@16½c. ₱ lb. Lard has been quoted rather steadier, but has been quiet. Sales have been reported since our last of 490 tierces and bbls. at 17c.@19¾c. for No. 1 to choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 17½c.@17¾c. for City; and 19¼c.@19½c. for Prime Steam, ₱ lb. Beef has been in fair demand at from $10@$16 for Plain Mess, $12@$18 for Extra Mess, and $4@$11 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales reported, 200 bbls. Tierce Beef rules quiet and nominal, including New Prime Mess at $20@$26; Indian Mess at $26@$32 ₱ tierce. Beef-Hams have been in request at $25@$32 50 ₱ bbl.; sales 125 bbls. in lots. Butter and Cheese continue very quiet. We quote:

NEW CROP BUTTER.

State firkins, Full Yellow, ₱ lb	34	@36
State firkins, Light Colored, ₱ lb	31	@33
Western Reserve Firkins, Full Yellow, ₱ lb	25	@27
State half firkin tubs, Good to Extra, ₱ lb	34	@36
State Welsh tubs, Good to Prime, ₱ lb	31	@34
Orange and Sussex fresh pails, Good to Extra, ₱ lb	38	@40
Western, Fair to Good, ₱ lb	21	@24
State and Western, Common, ₱ lb	16	@18

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factories, extra, ₱ lb	14½	@15
Factories, fair to good, ₱ lb	13	@14
Factories, common, ₱ lb	9	@11
Factories, skimmed, ₱ lb	6	@10
Farm Dairies, extra, ₱ lb	13	@14½
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ₱ lb	12	@12½

SUGARS—Have been slow of sale to-day, but have been quoted firm. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 395 hhds. Cuba &c., chiefly at from 11½c.@12¾c., and 135 boxes Havana at from 11¾c.@12½c. ₱ lb. Fair to good refining grades of Cuba have been quoted steady at 11½c.@11¾c.; fair to very good grocery grades at from 12c.@12¾c.; very good to choice do. at 12¾c.@13c. ₱ lb. Porto Rico grocery grades ranged from 12c.@13¾c. ₱ lb. No. 12 Box Sugar, 12½c.@12¾c. ₱ lb. We quote Box Sugar in detail thus: Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 7 to 9, at 11¼c.@11¾c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 10 to 12, at 12c.@12½c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 13 to 15, at 12¾c.@13½c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 16 to 18, at 13¾c.@14¾c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 19 and 20, at 14¾c.@15¼c.; Boxes Dutch Standard White, at 14¾c.@15¾c. ₱ lb. And Bagged Sugar thus: Brazil, Dutch Standard, Nos. 8 to 12, at 11c.@12c.; Java, Dutch Standard, Nos. 10 to 12, at 11¾c.@12¾c.; Manila, Current Clayed and Superior, at 11c.@11¾c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars continue in moderate request at prices ranging from 14c.@16c. ₱ lb. as extremes.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported of 105,000 lbs. Tallow at 11½c.@11¾c., chiefly at 11¾c.; also 56,500 lbs. Stearine at 18c.@20c., and 45,000 lbs. Grease at 10c.@14c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in more demand, and has advanced to $1 08 per gallon. Sales, 400 bbls; receipts, 218 bbls.

FREIGHTS—There has been rather more movement to-day, particularly in Breadstuffs, but at irregular figures. For Liverpool, there were taken 1,000 bbls. Flour, by steamer, at 2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; 32,500 bushels Wheat, at 7d. by sail and 8d. by steam, ₱ bushel; and 300 bales Hops at ½d. ₱ lb. For London, 5,000 bbls. Flour, by sail, at 2s. 3d. ₱ bbl. For Cork and orders, a British bark, with 2,200 quarters Wheat, at 6s. 1½d. ₱ quarter. For Trieste, a Norwegian bark, now here, to load with 550 hhds. Tobacco at Richmond, Va., at 42s. 6d.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 26, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
SATAN IN PARIS. Leading character by Miss Lucille Western.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THE LONG STIKE and BLACK-EYED SUSAN. Principal character by Mr. W. R. Floyd.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
ENOCH ARDEN. Leading characters by Mr. Edwin Adams and Miss Blanche De Bar.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
SINBAD THE SAILOR. Leading characters by Miss Lydia Thompson and Mr. Beckett.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HICCORY DICCORY DOCK. Leading characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy and Mlle. Laurent.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
THE POLICE SPY and SPIRIT FIEND. Large collection of curiosities.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THE CHILD OF THE SAVANNA, and EAGLE EYE. Leading characters by Miss Kate Fisher.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN,
7th-av., between 58th and 59th-sts.
THEO. THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The martial law of 1821 has been revived in Spain by decree of the Government. The Carlists have at length risen. Near Ciudad Real a fight has taken place, and the Carlists have been defeated by regular troops, with a loss of several killed and wounded. The excitement is very great.

A bill recognizing as valid all the legal bearings of marriages of Bavarians in the United States without the previous consent of the Home Government, has been drawn up, based on negotiations with Herr ROSTER, the Bavarian Consul at Chicago, and the Bavarian Ministry and prominent members of the Diet have pledged themselves to support it.

The Committee on the Budget in the Reichsrath at Vienna have reported against abolishing the Embassies at the minor European capitals.

GENERAL.

An exciting fire occurred at Long Branch early yesterday morning. The stables of the Mansion House caught fire, and were completely destroyed in a short time, the fire burning rapidly. The horses were all saved through the exertions of the servants and the guests of the Mansion and Continental. The stable-keepers, who were in the building at the time the fire broke out, were obliged to jump from the windows to save their lives. The loss is estimated at $10,000.

A Miss GERTRUDE MANN created quite a sensation in Adrian, Mich., on Friday, by attempting to walk twenty-five miles in six hours and twenty-three minutes, on a trotting track. She accomplished her task easily, and wanted to keep on and complete fifty miles, but was dissuaded by her friends. In the crowd of spectators was WESTON. This wonderful female pedestrian lives in the township of Rome, near by.

CLARENCE COLLIER, the assassin of Captain HAYNES, at Marion, Ark., has not been heard from since he committed the cowardly act, and it is thought by many that he has been captured and killed. Others are of the opinion that he has escaped to the other side of the river and is safely hidden. The horse on which he hurried out of Marion was found not long after by a band of negroes near Memphis.

Judge JOHNSON, in the Seventh Judicial District, has denied the motion to vacate the injunction upon the trustees of Genesee College, restraining them from removing that institution from Lima to Syracuse. This decision is made without reference to the law authorizing the removal, passed by the last Legislature. The injunction was procured before the passage of that law, and was for the purpose of preventing a removal before the litigation in progress to determine whether the right of removal exists or can be exercised, could be brought to an issue.

The celebration of the successful landing of the new cable on the United States coast will take place in Duxbury, Mass., on Tuesday. A banquet will be given within a tent on what is known as Abraham's Hill, and the chief officials of the Cable Company, with several prominent gentlemen, will be the lions of the day. The officers of the steamers *Chiltern* and *Scandaria* were entertained at an informal banquet Saturday, previous to their departure.

Our Cuba dispatches state that General LETONA has left Puerto Principe, and will probably return at once to Spain. PUELLO has issued a proclamation declaring his intention to follow out the Captain-General's programme. A bridge on the Nuevitas Railroad, near Puerto Principe, had been destroyed by the insurgents. Sixty rebels had been shot at Baracoa. The cholera was decreasing at Puerto Principe.

The Congressional Committee of Ways and Means, and Senator HENDRICKS, were in San Francisco on Saturday. The latter on his arrival, the evening before, was received by the Democratic State Central Committee, and was serenaded at his hotel. He was introduced to the crowd by Senator CASSERLY, but made no speech, merely thanking them for their attentions.

It is stated that Commander OWEN, who is now on his way to the Haytien station with the *Seminole*, has orders to make vigorous reprisals for the recent outrages on American property in Samana Bay and elsewhere; and to make every effort to capture the piratical steamer *Telegraph*, with which LUPERON has been cruising about the island.

Four young people, two Misses TURNER, of Charlestown, Mass., and two sons of Rev. Mr. LIBBY, of Auburn, Me., were drowned by the sinking of a rowboat in which they were sailing in Lake Auburn, Saturday.

A telegram from Augusta, Ga., states that a political fight between whites occurred at Upper Three Runs, Barnwell District, South Carolina, on Saturday, and that two men were killed and several wounded. No particulars are given.

It is decided that the proposed trans-continental railway convention shall be held in Oswego, but when is not yet announced. All the leading railroads from the Pacific coast to Newfoundland will be called upon to send representatives.

The business portion of the town of Milton, in Florida, at the head of Pensacola Bay, was entirely destroyed by fire a few days ago. Very little of the property destroyed was insured. The county records were all lost.

An insane man named DAVID H. BREWEN escaped from his friends in Madison, N. J., on Friday afternoon, and stealing a ride upon a freight train went to Succassunna Plains, where his strange actions caused a party to make an attempt to secure his arrest. BREWEN resisted with a knife, and three persons were wounded. One, a young man by the name of BUCK, who was standing on the sidewalk, was stabbed near the heart, and, it is reported, died on Saturday morning. BREWEN is now in the Morristown Jail.

In the town of Beloit, Ill., a Deputy Sheriff named PARSONS JOHNSON and a Constable named HAWLEY were shot by a burglar whom they had arrested and were conveying to jail. The former was hit in the leg and the latter in the abdomen. The burglar escaped. HAWLEY was probably fatally injured.

Just at the opening of a "Grand Song Festival" in Cleveland, Ohio, in what is known as the Forest City Rink, temporary seats, on which ten or fifteen hundred children, who were to form the choir, were arranged, fell. Quite a panic ensued among the children and the audience; but, fortunately, nobody was hurt.

There was quite a snow-squall in the Blue Ridge Mountains, on Stony Man, Page County, Va., about the middle of the month.

A street fight among small boys in San Francisco, recently, resulted in the death of one. He was terribly beaten.

A decision has been rendered by the Military Commission at Jackson, Miss., in the Yerger case; but the finding and sentence are to be kept secret until after the approval of the proceedings of the Commission by the authorities at Washington. Colonel BARR, Assistant Judge-Advocate, has returned to Washington with the papers, and the Commission has adjourned to the 2d of August.

The result of the Coroner's investigation into the circumstances of the Owego tragedy is the justification of the killing of BOWERS by WILTSE, the watchman, who died from wounds inflicted by BOWERS. It has been found that the many burglaries, thefts and fires in the town during the past few months were committed by a gang of young men residing in Owego, of whom BOWERS was the leader. The town has been greatly disturbed by the acts of these fellows, and therefore much satisfaction is expressed at the result of the inquiry.

The across-the-continent Pullman palace sleeping car reached the Thirtieth-street depot at 7 o'clock Saturday morning, with her passengers. Her time from Sacramento was seven days, the run having been made on regular schedules of the Pacific Railroad, the Chicago and Northwestern and the Great Central route. The French officials, who were among the passengers, took the steamer for Havre at noon. They expect to make the trip from the Pacific Coast to Paris in seventeen days.

A legal interpretation of the Tax law concerning unstamped tobacco was rendered Saturday by United States Commissioner BETTS, who declared that the exposure of tobacco to view was not sufficient to constitute an offer to sell, the law merely requiring that the tobacco be stamped before the actual offer to sell is made. The decision was made in the case of NEHEMIAH and JACOB COHEN, charged with violating the seventy-eighth section of the Revenue acts.

Mr. CHAS. T. HARVEY, of Tarrytown, the competitor of Mr. A. T. STEWART, of this City, for the purchase of Hempstead Plains, has begun proceedings against the town authorities of Hempstead, to prevent, if possible, the delivery of the deeds to Mr. STEWART. The matter will be argued at the Special Term of the Queens County Circuit Court in October next.

The number of the injured by the last Erie Railway collision, which occurred near the Jersey City depot of the road last Wednesday evening, was larger than was at first reported. Among the wounded was the conductor of the train.

The funeral of the late JOHN A. ROEBLING, engineer of the East River Bridge, took place at Trenton, N. J., yesterday.

The Police made the following number of arrests in this City during the past week: Saturday, 294; Sunday, 161; Monday, 264; Tuesday, 262; Wednesday, 229; Thursday, 220; Friday, 193. Total, 1,623.

On Saturday morning the recruits of the Cuban expedition, discharged from Fort Lafayette the night before, were paid for their services, the amount given to each being more than sufficient to defray their expenses to their homes. The money was paid by Cuban sympathizers.

The anniversary of the battle of Idstedt, during the Schleswig-Holstein war, was celebrated last evening by the Schleswig-Holstein Association, at Eagle Hall, corner of Delancey and Chrystie streets.

The corner stone of the Polytechnic College, connected with the Church of St. John the Baptist, corner of Lewis and Willoughby avenues, Brooklyn, was laid yesterday. Bishop LOUGHLIN officiated.

LOUIS CLAPJEN, a French physician, was yesterday found dead in his bed at the Prescott House.

The Income Tax—Its Repeal or Amendment?

The sensational use to which the income tax returns are this year applied operates as an incentive to the opposition which this form of taxation has from the first encountered. It is declared to be odious and oppressive. It is stigmatized as inquisitorial, as an encouragement to fraud, and as a burden which should not be allowed to continue beyond the period fixed by the present law. Many of our contemporaries demand its repeal at the next session of Congress; insisting that an equal amount of revenue may be raised from other sources with less vexation and embarrassment than are occasioned by the tax assailed.

The unconditional repeal of the tax may be assumed to be out of the question. What it will yield in the present year remains to be ascertained. Last year, however, its product exceeded forty millions, and in 1867 was more than sixty-four millions; either of which amounts exceed the probable saving capacity of the Treasury, considered with due reference to other phases of fiscal reform. The immediate abolition of the tax, unless followed by the imposition of a corresponding burden in some other form, we take to be impracticable. And in what other form may forty millions of taxation be made more acceptable? The industry of the country cannot conveniently bear it. Manufacturers, according to their own showing, are taxed to the extent of their capacity, and to a degree which seriously impairs their ability to compete with the most formidable rivals. The tariff, again, has reached a standard which renders additions in that direction impossible. And as for the taxes on whisky and tobacco, they are now quite heavy enough for the interests of the Treasury. Where, then, shall the national financier look for the extra forty millions which the removal of the income tax would compel him to acquire? What branch of production or trade can be reasonably expected to assume this further load in order that the "odiousness" of the income tax may be averted? Reduce the inquiry to this single point, and the great obstacle to the total repeal of the tax becomes apparent.

But effective retrenchment, coupled with the more efficient collection of the revenue, may enable the Government to dispense with forty millions annually? Perhaps so. And supposing this pleasant condition of affairs to be attained, undoubtedly a reduction of taxes should take place. The country needs as much fiscal relief as may be had without detriment to the public credit; and if the experience of the current year warrant the belief that a considerable surplus will be available, we think that its reduction by the diminution of taxes is preferable to any application of it that has been devised. With the just claims of the public creditor provided for by compliance with the terms of the Sinking Fund act, it would seem that the best use for any excess of Treasury strength is the abatement of burdens which only absolute necessity has rendered tolerable.

Granting that a reduction of taxes to the amount of forty millions may be found practicable, the soundness of the policy that would sweep away the income tax, and so limit relief to a single channel, may well be questioned. For there is this to be said in behalf of the income tax, it falls only upon those who, as compared with the mass of the people, are able to bear it. The great body of manual workers, and all in receipt of less than a thousand dollars annually, escape its operation. To these—and they constitute the bulk of the community—abolition of the income tax means nothing more or less than benefit to the classes better off than themselves, while the taxes from which all suffer would inevitably be continued. The taxation that may be most equitably dispensed with is that which falls upon necessaries of life. Articles of universal consumption are at present heavily burdened, and the fiscal reform first needed is one that will mitigate this burden, and thus confer a substantial benefit upon the main body of the people. A revision and reduction of the tariff, with special reference to the removal of duties from commodities which enter into the expenditure of every family, would confer greater and more uniform benefit upon the people than can be obtained by the repeal of the tax on incomes.

But while we consider income-tax repeal impracticable in the present circumstances of the country, there can be no doubt that its modification is desirable, as well in the interest of the Treasury as of the public. A uniform tax of five per cent. is too high. It increases the temptation to fraud, and operates harshly upon the possessors of small incomes derived from labor or trade. It should be reduced to two and a half per cent. on incomes below some fixed figure, or on all incomes derived from industry or trade, as distinguished from those derived from realized property. Whatever injustice there is in the tax as now levied consists in a total disregard of the essential peculiarity of incomes which are contingent upon the accidents of employment and health or the vicissitudes of ever-varying competition. The clerk or the professional man, whose income may cease any day, or the merchant, whose profits of this year may be swallowed up in the losses of the next, are required to pay the rate that is paid by the retired capitalist or real-estate owner whose incomes are as certain as anything human can be. The anomaly is so glaring, and the hardships it inflicts are so cruel, that its continuance is indefensible. It might not be fair to exempt one of these classes from the tax while retaining it on the shoulders of the other, but some discrimination is called for with the view of relieving what may be called contingent incomes from a load which incomes that are certain are abundantly able to carry. A reduction of the tax to half the present rate, in the case of the former, should not be delayed.

The loss to the revenue resulting from this reform might be partially covered by a revision of the list of exemptions, especially in the item of rent. Mr. WELLS has pointed out the abuses to which this exemption has given rise, and also the incongruities to which it leads. The law should define the maximum of rent-exemption, and it should be regulated with a view to the only object which makes exemption proper—the relief of those whose incomes are by comparison small. The occupant of a palatial residence perverts the true meaning of the consideration shown in the law when allowed to deduct from taxation a sum which, as rent, argues the possession of ample wealth.

The objections to the tax which grow out of the publicity it gives to private affairs are less applicable to the tax itself than to the manner of its application. Of course, under the most favorable management, a tax upon incomes implies a certain sort of inquisitiveness on the part of the Assessor. The inquiries which are of necessity instituted may sometimes be unpleasant, but they become "odious" only when the Assessor abuses his authority, or when information which should be regarded as given for the exclusive benefit of the Government is traded upon by newsmongers and the scandal-loving portion of the public. The annoyance and injury occasioned by the publication of incomes may be averted by enjoining upon the officers secrecy in regard to the returns delivered to them. For though publicity here and there operates as a check upon fraud, and may compel some to pay tribute who have hitherto evaded it, we cannot forget that a properly-organized revenue service would be able to guard against knavery and evasion of the use of means within its own reach. Its own servants should suffice to prevent the escape from taxation of persons notoriously rich, or the gross falsification of income by persons in business. This done, publicity would be unnecessary, and being unnecessary, would be a nuisance which Congress may be asked to abate.

Mr. Cobden's Mistake.

The Duke of ARGYLL, in his recent speech before the Cobden Club, quoted, as a signal example of RICHARD COBDEN'S "humane disposition and horror of war," a remark which is rather a signal example of his lack of knowledge of the principles of the American Government. Having said, in conversation with ARGYLL at the commencement of our war, that he had "lost his interest in the Constitution of the American Union," the Duke asked him why,—to which Mr. COBDEN replied:

> "I thought, among the other advantages of the great American Union, that if any inclination to war should arise, if any disparity of interests should spring up among the States, the Constitution was so framed that it could be taken to pieces without a resort to war."

Mr. COBDEN cannot have given any attention to the grounds of the late war. It is quite true that the Constitution can be altered by peaceful means,—which are provided for in its own body; but the Secessionist leaders made demands, under threat of war, which were regarded by the great body of the American people as destructive of the very principles of the Government. Instead of trying to gain their end by a change of the Constitution, they went *outside* of the Constitution, and attempted its forcible overthrow. Had they acted in accordance with Constitutional principle,—that is to say, had they sought what they wanted by a change in the Constitution, and had a majority of the people been with them in what they sought,—there would have been no necessity of their going to war to realize their desires. Mr. COBDEN was right in thinking that the Constitution could be taken to pieces without war; but this can only be done in the way which is, by itself, provided.

The Argentine Republic.

For many years the Argentine Republic has attracted and held an amount of attention from other Powers, on both sides of the Atlantic, quite disproportionate either to its area or its population; and not only attention, but friendly interest and universal favor have followed its fortunes in its resolute struggles upward toward a high position among South American States. While a part of this interest is no doubt attributable to the geographical position of the State, (for the valley and mouth of the La Plata must always be of great commercial interest,) much of it arises from the liberality of Argentine treatment of foreigners and encouragement of immigration, as one result of which a score of little colonies are thriving on the fertile banks of the Uruguay and Parana. These prosperous settlements are of various nationalities—American, English, Swiss, German, Italian, Belgian and French; they interest half a dozen different countries directly and personally in the Republic. As for Buenos Ayres, it is probably more widely known to the world than any city in South America save Rio Janeiro, and of its 180,000 inhabitants fully one-third are Europeans.

Of late, however, special pains seem to have been taken—probably by direction of the skillful and enterprising SARMIENTO, a specimen of the highest grade of South American statesmen—to increase the friendly sentiment and interest already spoken of, and to procure a general appreciation of the present condition and future prospects of the Republic. It has been given out, and so far as we can judge, with truth, that the Argentine Republic will have the lion's share in the spoils of prostrate Paraguay; that she will consume chestnuts which Brazil has drawn; that not only will her claim to the old disputed and debatable ground on the Northern frontier be assured, (as indeed it already is,) but new territorial possessions will be added to her domains, while, of course, Buenos Ayres will specially profit by the great question of internal navigation involved in the war. Again, the consular and commercial agents of the Republic have been specially busy of late in spreading information, now in the shape of copies of the excellent messages and addresses of SARMIENTO, now in that of statistical pamphlets inviting commerce and manufactures, and anon in circulars encouraging immigration.

One of these latter has come to our hands, and we are free to say that it holds out some very attractive inducements to settlers, and not only English settlers, for whom this special official document was obviously compiled, but for others as well. Sooth to say, however, the United States is a better country to emigrate *to* than to emigrate *from*, as have found to their cost those Confederate colonists who went on the wild-goose chase in 1855, some to Mexico, some to Honduras, some to Brazil, and some, we believe, to this very Argentine Republic.

But there are many attractions in the La Plata region, as we have said, to emigrants. The climate, to begin with, is healthy and temperate, (Buenos Ayres is in 34° 35′ south latitude,) the soil is rich, the water communication excellent, while railroads and manufactures, and, in one word, "all the modern improvements," are in tolerable profusion. The Argentine Government has also had the good sense to make very liberal provision of all sorts for immigrants—exempting them, to start with, from all military duty, which is a very generous matter in a South American State, and especially one engaged in an exhausting war; giving them perfect facility for acquiring and holding real and personal property, and selling or bequeathing the same; guaranteeing them rights of citizenship; giving freedom of worship; and liberally conceding lands for cultivation.

The Government of Santa Fé passed a decree about two years ago, giving twenty-two leagues of land to the establishment of a colony, and declaring that "to each of the twenty families first offering themselves will be conceded, in fee simple, without any consideration, an extent of land equivalent to 65,000 square acres." And this is not poor land, but good land, and accessible. Indeed, while the land mostly assigned to colonists is near the coast, when it is distant, as in this case, free steamboat carriage is provided from Buenos Ayres. Provision was also made for supplying cattle and horses and temporary food and forage to the emigrants, the advances being payable at the end of four years and by installments.

What is the result of this liberality? During the last ten years immigration has steadily increased from 4,658, which were the figures for the year 1858, to 29,234, which were those for 1868. The close of the war will probably swell these numbers greatly. The Italians take the lead in this influx, just about equaling, every year, all other nationalities combined; the French, Spaniards, English and Swiss follow in the order named.

Our attention was specially called to this matter, because the very appreciative article on SARMIENTO, in the London *Spectator*, which we quoted the other day, seemed to take the fatalistic ground that while that statesman would do all that anybody could for the country, with this or any South American State he would probably have a losing task—a struggle against fate. But the fact that while the total population is but 1,800,000, one-tenth of these are foreigners; that in the City and Province of Buenos Ayres there are about 100,000 of these, with 80,000 Europeans in the city alone; and that such extraordinary efforts at further immigration are made, would tend to show that a different issue of the Argentine problem is quite possible, despite what has been felt to be, thus far, the evil star of South American destiny.

The Carlist Movement in Spain.

The latest news from Spain is important. For some time past we have heard rumors of suspicious intrigues on the part of the reactionary party, of active agitation by the partisans of Don CARLOS, and of a general feeling of uncertainty and discontent throughout the Kingdom—for Kingdom, we suppose, it must be called as long as the abstract monarchical theory is maintained in the Constitution, even though circumstances prevent its being embodied in a concrete form. Arrests of persons alleged to have been implicated in Carlist conspiracies have been numerous, gatherings of Carlists on the frontier are said to have taken place, and Don CARLOS himself is rumored to be in immediate readiness to take an active part in any movement in his favor. Hopeless as his chances appeared but a short time ago, his partisans have taken fresh courage from the unpopularity of the present *régime*, and have evidently determined upon a daring attempt to possess themselves of power. Under these circumstances the Ministry has determined upon reviving and putting in force the martial law of 1821, proclaimed when the restoration of the Constitution of 1812, brought about by the insurrection of Riego, was assailed by conspiracies and open revolt by the ecclesiastical and reactionary party.

There is some apparent similarity in the circumstances of the two epochs, but it is only superficial. In 1821, the Government, which acted in the name of the King, whom it coerced into submission, was earnestly and thoroughly republican, both in profession and practice, and only succumbed to the absolutists under the pressure of armed intervention by France. The existing Government, on the other hand, has made bitter enemies of the republican masses, while the majority of all moderate Spaniards are disgusted with its manifest incompetence to carry on the business of the nation on anything like sound financial principles or with ordinary administrative skill. On the other hand, the absolutists are weaker than they were in 1821. They are weaker in Spain itself, their power and influence are more thoroughly prostrated, and they need not now hope for anything in the shape of French intervention on their behalf.

Under no case is there any prospect of even a temporary absolutist success, whether under the standard of Don CARLOS or that of the Ex-Queen. It is to be regretted, however, that the weakness and unpopularity of the Ministry, and the suspicions which the ambiguous conduct of several of its members have given rise to, should have inspired them with sufficient courage to organize an agitation which may, however hopeless, cause infinite injury to the interests and prosperity of the country. There can be no doubt as to the utter failure of the present anomalous form of government, and until some other is substituted that is more in accordance with the principles of the age, and represented by an Executive more careful of the interests of the country, and less open to personal suspicion, the tranquillity and well-being of Spain will be permanently threatened by annoyance and dangers such as those to which it is now subjected.

Railway Disasters—Wooden Against Iron Cars.

That the most frightful incidents of recent railway disasters result from the employment of wooden passenger cars is a fact so well established that it ought to lead to their immediate banishment from our railroads. There is constant danger in their use. No matter which one of the many causes of disturbance comes into action, the wooden car takes it up on the instant. No need to break down a bridge or pass two trains on a single track—a simple broken rail, a rotten sleeper—even a bad joint, (and these average 440 to the mile on many of our lines,) will set the wooden car flying. All it needs, especially if it is old and rickety, is a good crushing blow from the sudden stoppage of the train.

The wooden car is not only an unnecessary but an expensive feature of railway machinery. Iron and steel plates have long been used for freight cars; the machinery for corrugating, cutting, punching, shearing and riveting metal plates is far more advanced than the machinery for working wood. There is plenty of skilled labor, and there is plenty of capital ready to undertake the manufacture—all the roads in America can easily be stocked with metal cars within a year or two. The running gear of the old cars will be at least as good for the metal as it was for the wooden superstructure, and need not be sacrificed. There is no difficulty about providing the metal cars, if they are wanted.

Again, the strength and endurance of iron and steel are vastly greater and much better ascertained than those of wood. The fatal defect of a wooden structure is the weakness of its joints. It cannot be bent to an angle nor welded, and its liability to split prevents its being strongly joined except by very costly iron sockets. The joints of a wooden structure are often not a quarter, sometimes not a tenth as strong as the solid stick. An iron-riveted joint may be made nearly as strong as the solid plate. Iron or steel, not unduly strained, if kept painted, will not deteriorate for centuries. Wood, as exposed in car bodies, although kept painted, is hardly safe after twenty years. Iron cars, of a given strength, may be made considerably lighter than wooden cars, thus bringing less wear upon the running gear and the track.

But even if metal were less durable and economical than wood, its use in this case would be warranted by the fact that it is only bulged and buckled by blows, instead of being knocked into splinters and projectiles, and by the fact that not even a coal stove will set it on fire. If an iron ship can pound for years on the rocks and then be got off, straightened out and run, an iron car could roll off an Erie bank without breaking up, and it is the breaking up that kills and maims the passengers.

The first, because the most practical and telling efforts at reform should be directed against the wooden car. Cheap Welsh rails, little light chairs propped up on chips, (and miles of such work can be pointed out,) rotten sleepers, loose spikes, drainage so bad that common showers convert the road-bed into mud, if they do not wash it away, cheap and inadequate materials in every form—and many of our roads procure the cheapest—all the hundred forms of perils and disaster culminate in the wooden car.

Why cannot the Press and the legislators of the country unite in protecting the public against this notorious and easily-abated evil, instead of making every railway disaster the occasion for advocating their special hobbies or bewildering the unprofessional public with their unscientific speculations, and so dissipating and neutralizing all public thought and action in the matter. The *Tribune*, for instance, makes the Mast Hope disaster the text for a sermon, of which the following is the conclusion:

> "It has been practically settled by a generation's experience in running European railroads, that each great company should roll its own rails, make its chairs, &c., not so much with an eye to profit as in order to be sure of uniform excellence in material."

If this is practically settled, it is strange that European railways are always in the market for rails—not to speak of the fact that in the best railway practice chairs are not used at all. It being a notorious fact that the rails of American roads are, as a rule, purchased solely with regard to small first cost, and without mention of quality, word of guarantee or thought of test, what a notable decrease in working expenses and "accidents" would result from introducing this kind of economy into every branch of construction and equipment! When railway managers lay the poorest rail they can buy, and then complain at the cost, give them a chance to make, not only rails, but axles, bridge-rods, boiler-plate and wheels.

When the proper principles of railway management are recognized—when the best is seen to be, as it surely is, the cheapest and safest, then the policy of railway companies turning producers as well as transporters, and the great engineering questions as to what is best, are in order for discussion. What the people should now demand is the instant suppression by law of the more obvious, admitted, unfailing, unnecessary and remediable evils that daily menace every one of us, and the chiefest among these is the wooden car. Let Congress pass a law that no new passenger cars shall be built with wooden bodies, and railway travel will be stripped of three-quarters of its perils.

Co-operation in America—Labor Unions.

In the Fall of last year there was published in Philadelphia a small pamphlet of the proceedings of the second session of "The National Labor Union," in Convention assembled at New-York City, Sept. 21, 1868, which deserves attentive perusal. Delegates from "National Organizations," State Organizations, Female Labor, &c., &c., from New-York, Massachusetts, Maryland, Illinois, Connecticut, New-Jersey, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Pennsylvania, presented credentials and duly assisted at its sittings. In the report for the year then past, of course, the question of the passage of the Eight-hour Labor law was the most prominent subject; but the coöperation of the members was the most important. Here we meet with very sound and statesmanlike views which merit recording: "To avoid the pernicious influence of strikes deserves the careful study of all workingmen," &c., "for they are an evil that inflicts lasting injury upon trade organizations, and which do more than anything else to unsettle those peaceful relations that should exist between employer and employe." "The relief desired will be found in the system of coöperation." To this end the published experience of Mr. W. H. SYLVIS, President of the Iron Moulders' International Union, and now elected President of the National Labor Union, was quoted, and it is carefully drawn up and expressed, as, indeed, is the whole report, which concludes by wisely recommending "attention being given to practical results, not meaningless resolutions."

In the State of New-York alone there were reported to exist no less than 285 trade and labor unions—and the articles adopted in the Constitution for the admission of such societies into the National Union are so liberal that a large increase throughout all the States may fairly be anticipated. It was a most remarkable and praiseworthy fact that during the whole session no political discussion took place not directly affecting labor and wages, except the irrepressible "woman suffrage." We ought to add that no distinctions of nationalities are traceable in these transactions. But the one prominent feature is undoubtedly the total absence of any provision of funds for the sick, the disabled, or superannuated workmen. All such seems to have been left to the direction and administration of the individual societies; nor does there appear in the whole pamphlet anything to suggest that this great desideratum for the working classes is attempted to be efficiently or even extensively cared for.

Thanks to the spirit of our legislation, the materials of education are not only cheap, but pretty well accessible in every inhabited part of the United States. In fact, in no part of the world except Prussia, where it has been made compulsory, has the necessity for instruction been so universally recognized and acted on as it has been with us as paramount. But most trades and all handicrafts require a special and particular sphere of knowledge and apprenticeship. This, of course, the State cannot give, therefore it falls on individuals to provide their children with such as their means allow. It would therefore be reasonable to expect that classes who are not always and continuously in receipt of steady returns of income should seek in their different forms of amalgamation and coöperation the means whereby this necessity should be certain of being reached by all under any circumstances. But there does not appear to be any trace of the attention of the National Labor Union having been called to the subject, all important as it is. There have been times of slack work, indeed it is so at the present moment in which we write, when the American workman has been thrust aside in contracts and other pressing work to make room for the more skilled and educated foreigner. This ought not to be, nor is there the least necessity for so humiliating an instance of weakness if the workmen themselves would recognize the duty they owe to their families as well as their handicraft to keep the schools and workshops up to the mark in turning out the learners to their trade, whatever it may be. At all events, the practical and indispensable parts of knowledge peculiar and applicable to their branch of industry are not difficult of attainment or costly in acquirement.

There is also another very vital question which has been successfully met abroad, especially in France, where it has the high sanction of the law of the land, and that is arbitration in cases of difference between the employed and their employers—whether in single and isolated cases or in large bodies of men in the several trades taking the form of concerted action. Such a course of dealing with matters peculiar, and as it were out of the ken of ordinary business, may very surely be settled by reference to impartial persons chosen with regard to their especial knowledge and acquaintance with the points at issue. It is not difficult, as has been abundantly proved by experience, to get a verdict upon evidence which shall settle all matters in dispute satisfactorily to all parties without the cost, and still more the heart-burnings, which invariably accompany any other method of settling contention. The common sense as well as the common interest implied in coöperation would thus act directly on both employers and employed on matters in dispute. In this and in all matters pertaining to the industrial classes they alone are the best judges of what suits them, nor does legislative or other interference generally do much good but rather harm, but they as generally and certainly in America are not averse to hear the voice of kindly suggestion when backed by experience.

MINOR TOPICS.

The *Evening Post* takes every opportunity of applying General GRANT'S principle of rigidly enforcing bad laws as the best way of securing their abolition. The other day it demanded the severe punishment of the Wall-street usurers as a means of securing the "repeal of the absurb usury laws." Now it demands the strict enforcement of the Massachusetts anti-liquor law "in all its odiousness," with the same view. Why not, with the same view, demand the rigid enforcement of such of the old "blue laws of Connecticut" as are yet unrepealed? May it not sometimes be a good plan (we ask the *Post*) to let a bad law, or an unjust law, or a foolish law, drop quietly out of use, after the English fashion?

The Pacific Railroad is now bringing us fresh fruits from California; and the dispatch of a fruit-car laden with plums, pears and grapes for Chicago and New-York, opens up the prospect of a large fruit trade between our Atlantic and Pacific States. The California fruits are surpassingly excellent in quality, and we shall welcome their constant arrival in our markets.

We now learn from Washington that the New-Orleans sugar frauds were "perpetrated through the corruption of about half a dozen officials in the Custom-house." Will President GRANT or Secretary BOUTWELL see to it that these "officials" are peremptorily dealt with according to law,—*no matter who they may be?*

A contemporary is afraid that the Chinese will establish "idolatry" in this country. We think it more likely that all the Chinese immigrants who come here will quietly be converted to Christianity.

We think that Governor HOFFMAN acted perfectly right in pardoning the sailor HOWARD, who foolishly took part in the *melée* at "Reddy's the Blacksmith," in which a man was robbed. HOWARD was not in connivance with the real culprits, and knew nothing of their crime; and though the law required his conviction, the case was a proper one for Executive clemency.

The only member of GRANT'S Cabinet who appears to take any active interest in the elections in the Southern States in Secretary BOUTWELL. We do not complain of him for this. He is at the head of the most important Department of the Government, in which there is a very great amount of work to be attended to.

In a recent speech before the Cobden Club, Mr. JOHN STUART MILL warmly eulogized M. MICHEL CHEVALIER (who was present) because of his "conduct as a member of the French Senate, where he has entitled himself to *the highest praise which it is possible for a member of a legislative assembly to deserve*, for on more than one occasion he has not feared to *stand up alone* on behalf of great principles. He has often been the single solitary voter in a minority of himself." In this view of the matter,—which is the just and proper view,—is there not opportunity for eulogizing the much-reviled Senator MCCREERY, of Kentucky, who stood "solitary and alone" in the Senate as the supporter of the *Alabama* Treaty of REVERDY JOHNSON?

The Government of Bolivia has followed the example of Peru and Chili, in recognizing the belligerent rights of the Cuban revolutionists. We are surprised that the Government of Colombia has not followed in the steps of the Spanish South American States in this matter. Recognition by Colombia might be of some value.

A Southern paper wishes to discuss with us the question of the constitutional right of secession. We prefer not to renew this discussion till the question again becomes a practical one.

The movements in English politics have been very important and extensive during the last two years; and the Liberals have carried through Parliament their two great measures—the Electoral Reform bill and the Irish Church Disestablishment bill. The question now is, what measure will they next take up? We think it likely they will rest from revolutionary changes for some time; but, in doing so, they can deal with minor topics, such as army reform.

Our Chicago correspondent says that the Western people are looking with satisfaction for the coming Chinese immigration. The manufacturing establishments are already trying to secure their labor, and great numbers of them will also find employment as domestics, in place of the troublesome and exacting "servant gals." It is evident that this country will furnish a rich field for the Chinese, and there is no doubt that we can easily procure untold millions of them.

The Congressional printer is perfectly justified in enlarging the number of apprentices in the Government office, notwithstanding the opposition of a portion of the journeymen. In all trades there is opposition nowadays to the "taking on" of apprentices; and in many trades the "unions" have so limited the employers in the matter, that they are altogether helpless. As a consequence, boys find it difficult to get the opportunity of learning a trade, and they are thus deprived of the means of obtaining an independent livelihood for life, while, at the same time, the industry of the country is deprived of their services in pursuits at which their labor would be of the highest value. This is all wrong. Boys ought not only to be freely permitted, but ought to be encouraged to learn the trade which they may choose, and for which they are fitted. Let them be compelled, if so it please the journeymen, to serve a long apprenticeship, to submit to rigid terms, and to be content with small pay; but don't let them be altogether prohibited from learning the craft to which they may be attracted.

It has been fortunate for the fame of Major Powell, of the Colorado Expedition, that the rascal Risdon propagated the falsehood of the tragical loss of the whole expedition. Up to the circulation of Risdon's hoax, the country had taken hardly any interest in the exploring party, which had started out on its daring and dangerous adventures. But since then, the entire country has taken the deepest interest in the Powell expedition. The newspapers have eagerly printed every item they could get hold of about the party, and every letter or note from any of the members has been universally read. The interest thus aroused will be very encouraging to the explorers, and will be of great help in attracting attention to the region of the Colorado, and securing its thorough exploration. But we don't thank the rascal Risdon for the good that has grown out of his fictions.

Quite a number of enterprising Americans are now preparing to engage in the Chinese Coolie trade. It has been discovered that employment may be found in this country for innumerable Chinamen; and, as the business of importing them has proved very profitable to those heretofore engaged in it, there is likely to be a great deal of competition. We have not heard that Captain Cesare Moreno has yet got his hand upon this enterprise.

Of course it is nothing new to talk of the savagery of human amusements, and one of the most savage of these is pigeon-shooting for a wager, especially as regards the manner of it. The bird is taken from its box and tossed up, and before it can open its wings to fly, it is hit, in a lump, at a distance of a few feet! A Chicago paper mentions a sportsman who blackened and bruised all his shoulder with a "kicking" gun at this work, for the grand purpose of killing one hundred birds consecutively without missing. Assuredly, people have very melancholy ways of "amusing" themselves now, just as they had in the days of Froissart.

The canyons of the Colorado bid fair to eclipse in the West the fresh celebrity of the Yosemite, having, along with their attributes of sublimity, the unanswerable charm of peril and the air of desperate achievement. A journey by the Erie Railway sinks to nothing, almost, in comparison. We shall now have parties departing for the Flaming Gorge, and none will satisfy themselves with velocipedes. *Their* age of chivalry is departed. Formerly, in London, "the shooting of the bridge" was one of the great feats of life. The shooting or shootings of our canyon will be far more attractive and famous. The ascent of the Jungfrau or the Matterhorn will be nothing to the descent of that watery *Montagne Russe.* Those canyons, probably, will never be of any use as water-ways any more than the Northwest Passage. But they will have the same fascination of danger and difficult enterprise.

That remarkable magazine, the *Journal of Speculative Philosophy*, (St. Louis,) is publishing an admirable translation of Fichte's "New Exposition of the Science of Knowledge." We know of no other successful attempt at the translation of any part of this profound work,—which must be classed among the masterpieces of the human intellect. Beside this, the last issue of the *Journal* contains "An Analysis of Hegel's Æsthetics, (translation,) and also a new and quite successful translation of "The Sentences of Porphyry, the Philosopher," and also a translation of the letter of Liebnitz on "Platonic Enthusiasm." To the small but necessarily regnant body of thinkers and metaphysicians in America, the value of the *Journal of Speculative Philosophy* is "beyond price."

It is virtually settled that the new French Cable is a success. Communication through it is already as perfect, and will soon be as regular as through the English line. This new success puts it beyond question that submarine telegraphing is practicable to any desirable extent. The ocean has lost its old character as a barrier between nations. It is no longer the *dissociating* thing it was. In view of such a repeated triumph, how odd seems the concern of the old Roman poet, who, as he surveyed this vast sublunary scene of restless industry and adventure, was struck by nothing so much as the conquest by man over the sea, and was quite *shocked* by it—arguing that the sea was a providential appointment, and that it was *impious* in man to struggle against it; that man had no right to unite what God had separated—no right to connect land with land when the Divine power had put water between:

> "Nequicquam Deus abscidit,
> Prudens Oceano dissociabili
> Terras tamen impiæ
> Non tangenda rates transiliunt vada."

How a Resident of Algiers got Rich.

From the New-Orleans Times, July 22.

An old, well-known, and somewhat remarkable resident of Algiers, John Paptiste Molinare, aged 55 years, departed this life on Wednesday last. John Baptiste Molinare, according to the *Independent*, purchased in 1840 a piece of apparently valueless swamp land, always covered with water except in a very dry season, and situated on what is known as the plank road. This piece of ground Johnny contrived to raise and render available for building purposes, by the slow and laborious process of wheeling sand from the levee in a barrow. Every morning before going to work he wheeled at least four barrow loads and two at dinner time. Thus, little by little, he filled his lots, more than quintupling their value. One by one he erected, by his own labor, a series of "shebangs" put together in the most economical manner, but always bringing a rent out of all proportion to the cost of building. Added to his laborious habits was that of the closest economy, amounting to penuriousness. His food was principally stale bread, of which a greater quantity could be had for the same money, and by long observation he had learned where to purchase necessaries (and he bought nothing but the merest necessaries) at the lowest possible price. In this way old Johnny went on making small accumulations until at the time of his death he owned property approaching in value $20,000.

He was afraid to trust his money to banks [illegible] old shoe, which was knawed up by rats. On another occasion his want of education caused him to pay a mortgage note of $9,000, for which he had never received an iota of value. He died leaving no will.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

BURLESQUE AND SATIRE.

We have already laid before our readers a characteristic extract from one of the most ingenious pieces of literary handiwork it has been our fortune to encounter—Mr. Richard Grant White's mock eulogy of the charms of burlesque and of the fascinations of its representatives. A careless reader, or, indeed, a moderately thoughtful one, might well imagine at the first glance that the intention of the essay, which appears at length in the *Galaxy* for August, was to humanely soothe the expiring moments of an institution doomed to the worst of deaths, public scorn and forgetfulness, and to assuage the griefs of those whose power is falling with it. But a closer scrutiny reveals the subtle meaning that lurks beneath the crust of delicate commiseration. With admirable dexterity, Mr. White vails his purpose in such manner as to beguile the objects of his satire into a false security, while he launches at them the keenest and deadliest shafts they have yet received. In this we recognize the author's usual skill and the habitual temper of his mind. Disdaining the coarser methods which other enemies to burlesque and its votaries have sometimes employed—methods as repugnant to him as those of Cassius Severus to Mr. White's favorite master, Horace—he chooses the more refined artifice of the great Roman satirist, and clothes with velvet the claws with which he grasps and rends his victims. The art is complete and the result is confounding. A chastisement like this alone was needed to wrest the unclean drama from its last clutch upon public endurance.

Space will not permit us to point out with due critical appreciation the various details of adroit management in language and argument by which Mr. White arrives at his end. But we cannot refrain from calling attention to one or two master-strokes, in which, by force of ingenious contrast, the bitterness of his mockery is most emphatically conveyed. We select them, necessarily, at random. He smilingly leads one young lady, whose name we need not here repeat, through pleasant pastures and glades, as one might say, of seeming adulation, only to plunge her finally over the precipice of opprobrium expressed in the declaration that he likes her "better than Mr. Forrest in 'Hamlet.'" To fully estimate the sardonic force of this blow, it must be remembered that Mr. White's most sacred theatrical aversion is Mr. Forrest in "Hamlet," a performance which, he has told us, formerly compelled him to flee the play-house in horror and dismay. He humorously affects admiration at "an overflow of mirth and humor," and "a radiant outbreak of fun," which, when exposed, turns out to be one of the oldest and dullest jests of the negro-minstrel halls. And in pretending to defend the physical exposure of this lady and her companions, he cunningly remarks that "the points of a fine woman should be better known and more thought of among us than they have been," since they are "quite as important and as interesting as those of a fine horse." Nobody but Mr. White could have tossed the burlesque exhibitions down to the level of the circus horse show and negro minstrelsy with such light and airy grace, and, at the same time, such contemptuous irony. In order to illustrate as effectively as possible the pernicious social consequences of these displays, he affects to laugh at "mammas and papas who, having a very poor article of young woman lying heavy on their hands, are indignant that there should be so good and easy an opportunity of trying it by a very high standard." In no other manner could the shocking fact be so powerfully demonstrated that the forms of innocent girls are hereafter liable to be viciously scrutinized by impure eyes fresh from lascivious practice at our theatres. And we are forced to say that not even a professor's skill in the uses of words can rob this arrow of its venom.

Turning awhile to less serious branches of his subject, our author facetiously ascribes certain burlesque actions and utterances to a familiarity with his celebrated essays upon the English language, which have appeared from time to time in the *Galaxy*. Here, again, great art is shown in relieving the sombre hues of his picture with a few light touches of mirth. The idea of the ladies of Mr. Henderson's troupe, or their instructors, devoting themselves to philological study of any kind is indescribably amusing, and it needs only a slight effort of imagination to call up the green-room of Niblo's Garden, hung round with back numbers of the *Galaxy*, all bound in brass and confined to the walls by stout chains, ready for constant use in the intervals of professional inanition. Resuming once more the fictitious strain of individual praise, he invokes the wit of past ages to assist his own, and makes direct use of the rare compliments bestowed by Horace upon a certain lady of his acquaintance—

> "Dulce ridentem Lalagen amabo,
> Dulce loquentem."

The satire of this application, when we consider its original object, is deep enough, but the implied association becomes still more burningly sarcastic when viewed in the light of that other Ode in which the same favorite is referred to—

> "Nondum subactâ ferre jugum valet—"

and of which we forbear to quote more than the opening line. But, to paraphrase a fragment of the verses originally cited, Mr. White, "while singing his Lalage, and possibly wandering further than he purposed in the Blonde Wilderness," suddenly awakens again to the necessity of a powerful climax of generalization, which he deftly achieves by drawing a generous and manly picture, one which we sincerely believe to be just and true, of the honest, straightforward and blameless lives of the majority of actresses, and concluding it with this fatal and portentous observation: "I have heard that told, with reckless indifference, of these ministers to the world's pleasure, for telling which, even if it were true, the teller deserved to be struck dumb." Here, with one grand swoop, the whole subject is hugged in what we may be allowed to call a bear-like embrace of ignominy and destruction. We have first the wholesome view of what the actress' character should and may be, then the suggestion of possible revelations of what it should not be, mingled with wrathful denunciation of those who, with reckless and inhuman cruelty, unfold the secrets of the prison-house. When it is remembered that the first and the chief cause of the hostility to the spread of burlesque in this City,—that the origin of all the agitation that has resulted in its disgraceful extirpation was a speech which Mr. White's language but too aptly describes, openly and unblushingly made months ago, by the only man who could have spoken with authority on such a shameful subject, and who opened up one of the most revolting views that the imagination can conceive of the inner mysteries of burlesque management, then we perceive with what tremendous hidden energy our author has brought his onslaught to its culmination. The scathing, withering force of satire could no further go.

Sudden Death of the Man who Drew the Crosby Opera House.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer, July 24.

On Saturday afternoon a pleasure party arrived at the Burnett House from Portsmouth, Ohio. They were bound for New-York, and among their number was Mr. A. H. Lee, of Prairie de Rocher, Ill. Mr. Lee retired to his room at quite an early hour on Thursday evening, and on being called yesterday morning complained of feeling sick. He continued to grow worse, and a physician was sent for, who did everything in his power to alleviate the sufferings of the sick man, but all without avail. Mr. Lee died about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. His disease was ascertained to be that of dropsy of the heart. He was about 51 years of age, and resided at Prairie de Rocher, Ill., where his body will be sent for interment.

Mr. Lee held the ticket which drew the Crosby Opera House at the lottery which took place in that city some two years ago. He was at that time a farmer, living quietly at his home in Prairie de Rocher. He drew the Opera House, and having disposed of it at a large price, he has since been taking matters easily. At the time of his death he was on his way East, intending to spend the Summer at some of the Eastern watering places.

AFFAIRS IN GEORGIA.

The Turner Case—His Examination Before a United States Commissioner—The Negro Question in the Legislature—Important Judicial Decision—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Macon, Ga., Tuesday, July 20, 1869.

Is Turner guilty of the crime of which he is accused? Will he get off, and if he does will he continue to hold the Post Office? are questions frequently asked by the population here during their waking hours, but nobody seems to be able to give a satisfactory answer. I have tried hard to get some information on the subject; have conversed with the detectives, and have "interviewed" some of the leading supporters of Turner, but beyond the mysterious assurance of the one that they "have the deadwood on the nigger," and the earnest protestations of the other that "Mr. Turner is innocent as a child unborn," I have been hitherto unable to obtain what may be called accurate information.

It is perfectly clear that a number of counterfeit bills of a New-Jersey National Bank, or rather a number of unsigned bills were stolen; that the names of the President and Cashier have been forged, and that several of these forged bills have been found in the possession of a negro woman named Marion Harris, a friend and Washington associate of Turner. This woman has stated that she received the bills from Turner, who gave them to her that she might pass them, and experts in handwriting maintain from a comparison of Turner's signature to a note written by him to the woman Harris, with the writing of the forged names on the bills, that the same hand wrote both. It is proved that Turner attempted once or twice in this city to pass a counterfeit bill for $100, but whether this bill was the same as those found in the possession of the woman Harris is not proved.

Mr. Swayze, the Radical editor, a disappointed aspirant for the Macon Postmastership, whom a large number of his personal friends and companions have sworn that they would not believe on oath, has testified that Turner virtually confessed the crime to him and implored his assistance.

The fact that Turner was an intimate associate of the negro woman Harris, on whom a number of the forged bills were found; that the handwriting on the bills and of his note to Harris are said to be identical; that he offered a spurious bill to be changed at a bank counter in this city, and the testimony of Swayze constitute the whole case against him. On the other hand, Turner's acquaintance with Harris does not necessarily imply complicity in her crime. It is quite possible that the alleged identity of handwriting is a mistake, for the writing of one illiterate man frequently resembles strongly that of another; the bill refused to be changed at the Macon Bank as counterfeit, is not proved to be one of the same as those found in possession of Harris, and it is asserted by others that the bill offered was a good bill, and was so pronounced by other competent judges. Swayze's testimony is the most damaging; but if the witnesses brought forward by the defence to impeach his testimony are to be believed, it must go for naught.

Yesterday (Monday) morning, it was the intention of the United States Commissioner before whom Turner was examined, to commit him for trial before the United States District Court; but a dispatch received from the District-Attorney, informing the Commissioner that the counsel of the accused had other important witnesses to prove his innocence, and that they would be produced forthwith, induced the Commissioner to suspend his decision and reopen the case. The detectives, however, promise also to adduce new testimony to prove Turner's guilt conclusively, so that it is still impossible to say how the decision will be.

The negroes are very much troubled by the investigation. While many of them dislike Turner personally, and are sorry that he was appointed to the Macon Post Office, they regard him as a representative man of their race, and are very anxious that his innocence of the felony may be established. The Union League, too, of which Turner is said to be a Vice-President, are much disturbed by the trial, and telegrams are coming and going from and to League headquarters, reporting progress. All sorts of wild rumors are afloat. It was stated yesterday that the President had telegraphed to the United States Commissioner and to the District-Attorney, ordering the proceedings to be quashed, on account of the damage the committal of Turner would do to the Republican Party! It is due to justice to add that this absurd rumor did not find many believers outside of the colored people, who cried, "Bully for Grant," "Grant's our friend," &c., until they found that there warn't no dispatch of no kind," and that the President had not stayed the hand of justice.

There is no foundation whatever for the report that the accusation and trial of Turner are dictated by a desire to persecute him, and by damaging his character thus induce the Government to remove him from the Postmastership. On the contrary, I have observed a general desire on the part of the citizens that Turner may have a perfectly fair trial, and that if any departure from strict impartiality is made, that it may be on the side of mercy. I know that it is the impression of the best citizens that the case as made out and published is not enough to justify a committal, if Swayze's evidence be thrown out, and while there is an universal desire that he may not be continued in the Post Office, that desire does not arise so much from ill-will or prejudice against Turner, as from the great inconvenience, trouble and possible loss which may result to the community from an ignorant and wholly incompetent management of the Post Office.

Before I close this letter I shall probably learn the decision of the Commissioners, whose room is crowded with anxious negroes, and whose proceedings are closely watched by Mr. Swayze, the publisher of "the official organ of the United States," whom over a dozen of his own friends and associates have solemnly sworn that they would not believe on oath.

The report which has just reached here from Atlanta, and which has been traced to a State Senator, who is known to be in the confidence of Governor Bullock, that Mr. Foster Blodgett has been appointed Auditor of the State Railroad, and an efficient officer of the highest integrity and capacity dismissed to make way for the placeless patron of the Governor, has not improved the already circumscribed popularity of Mr. Bullock. The position is one of the highest trust, and not only should the incumbent be a man of great business capacity and familiarity with the routine of railroads, but he should be a man "fit to handle bullion." Popular opinion does not attribute either qualification to Mr. Blodgett. In view of the change in this branch of the administration of the road, several prominent employes have signified their determination to resign. As the revenues of the road form a very large part of the revenue of the State, it will be seen why the people feel a deep interest in its economical and honest management. Hitherto the road has yielded a net revenue of $25,000 per month, or $300,000 per annum.

The question of calling the Legislature together in extra session is no longer discussed. If the Governor ever had such an intention, it seems to have been abandoned. There is a good deal of talk about Mr. Bullock being impeached for misappropriation of the public money, and for abuse of the pardoning power, or rather for the usurpation of the power to pardon criminals convicted of capital crimes, when the law only gives him the power to reprieve until the decision of the Legislature is had. I rather think, however, that this is all talk, and that nothing will come of it.

I think it may be taken for granted that the present Legislature will not reverse their action of last year relative to the negro members, and thus give retroactive effect to the decision of the Supreme Court of the State. They will follow the course recommended by Mr. Stephens and others, and leave to their successors—the next Legislature, to give effect to the judicial interpretation of the Constitution in relation to the eligibility of colored men to office. There is a very wide-spread apprehension that this determination will afford the extreme Radicals in Congress a pretext to reopen the question of reconstruction in Georgia, and to use the common phrase, "remand the State to military control." There can be no doubt that the question will be brought forward immediately on the assembly of the Legislature by Governor Bullock, and that the discussion will be made as exciting and acrimonious as possible. If the colored members were to be restored to their seats, it is still very doubtful whether the Democrats have not sufficient strength on joint ballot to defeat Bullock for the Senate to fill Senator Miller's vacancy. In this case Mr. Bullock would prefer that the Legislature adhere to its past resolution and refuse to reseat the negro members, in the hope that Congressional interference would provide that "new deal" for which he has so long striven, and that with all the trumps in his hand, he might then secure the election he is said to desire so much. While there are many men in the State who would reseat the negroes in order to secure peace and avoid the Congressional breakers ahead, I am satisfied that an overwhelming majority of the Legislature are now opposed to such a course, and I see no prospect that their minds will be changed.

The recent decision of the Supreme Court of Georgia in the case of Chapman *vs.* Warren Aikin has created great excitement and discontent throughout the State. It has decided that a judgment-creditor who was prevented by the Stay laws during the war from levying his judgment against real estate, and recovering his money, loses his lien altogether after four years if the land to which the lien attached was sold to a third party, and that where the land was not sold the judgment is dormant and must be revived. By this decision thousands of creditors will lose their property, and be in reality despoiled without any neglect or fault of their own. This pushes "relief" several points beyond anything which the Convention or Legislature ever contemplated. Chief Justice Brown and Judge McCay delivered this judgment, and Judge Warner, who is universally admitted to be a much better lawyer, and stands higher than either or both of his associates, dissented in very severe terms, giving it to be as clearly understood as official decorum would permit, that the judgment is unsound, unjust, and a perversion of law to meet a political emergency.

The "heated term" here has been red hot. For twelve or fourteen days and nights in succession the thermometer has been at 95° to 96° during the day, and about 90° to 92° at night. With the exception of a couple of light thunder showers, extending over a mile or two, there has been no rain, and the accounts from the rural districts, especially from Northern Georgia, represent the corn crop as already materially injured, and as utterly lost unless rain falls within a very few days. Cotton, except the highly guanoed crops, is not suffering so much. It is growing, but not rapidly, and when rain does come it will certainly shed a large number of the blooms and forms, and thus a large portion of the yield will be lost. But for this the prospect of a large crop was as good as I ever saw it. As it is, unless relief comes soon, very soon, instead of 300,000 bales and an abundant supply of corn, Georgia will hardly produce 200,000 bales, and not half a crop of corn. There are spots specially favored where there has been no drought, but generally throughout the State the crops have suffered severely. The heat has been intense everywhere, but, strange to say, I have not heard of any sickness more than usual. To-day there is a high wind which is very refreshing, but the atmosphere is at a white heat, and the poor scorched gardens present a sad spectacle. Business is seemingly dull. Every one who can get away has gone to the Springs or the mountains to get a breath of fresh air, and, after next week, Commencement exercises at the University and at several colleges will attract away those who still linger in the cities.

The street corners are thronged with venders of water-melons of all sizes and stages of ripeness, from cholera-suggesting greenness up to wholesome maturity. The consumption must be immense. I have passed by stacks of water-melons in the morning, piled like round shot in a fort or arsenal, and at noon there was not one left. It would seem that such voracious consumption of this fruit would make colic an epidemic, but I have not heard of a single case of indisposition from this cause. Peaches are very scarce and very inferior. Occasionally, from a private garden a fine peach is to be seen, but the fruit of the market is inferior in size and taste, and very dear in price.

QUONDAM.

P. S.—The Commissioner will not give his decision in the Turner case before to-morrow or next day. The general opinion is that the prisoner will be discharged.

After the Court had adjourned, and every one but the reporters, Mr. Swayze and a policeman named Hall, had left, a violent altercation arose between Swayze and Hall, in which the former got a very severe drubbing. The cause of quarrel, I am informed, was an article in Swayze's paper, abusing Hall and alluding disrespectfully to his family. The prompt interference of the Police prevented Swayze from using his pistol which he had drawn from his pocket.

THE GALLOWS.

The Horrible Scene at the Execution of Edwards in St. Louis—Revolting Details—His Death Agonies Prolonged a Quarter of an Hour.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

St. Louis, Friday, July 23, 1869.

Another of those revolting scenes which have come down to us from barbarous ages was enacted here this afternoon, and has caused a shudder to pervade the entire community. A poor negro boy, with but a moiety of intelligence, expiated the crime of murder upon the gallows. William Edwards, *alias* Roch, at a ball, last Winter, defended his wife against the insults and blows of another negro man named Lewis Wilson, and in the affray, in which three or four men struck, beat and stamped upon Edwards, he stabbed and killed Wilson. He was tried and convicted of the murder, and about a month ago was respited by the Governor, but to-day suffered the penalty of the law.

This morning the District-Attorney, Chief of Police and the County Marshal telegraphed the Governor that Edwards did not deserve to hang; that the ends of justice would be subserved by commuting his sentence to imprisonment for life, to which the following reply was received: "Laws are safeguards only when strictly enforced," and so the execution went on.

At 1:30 o'clock the condemned man was taken from the cell, and, preceded by three colored clergymen, he was taken to the scaffold reared within the yard of the jail, where his arms and legs were pinioned, and other preparations for the execution made. After reading the death-warrant the Marshal asked Edwards if he had anything to say, and he replied as follows, exhibiting a good deal of emotion:

"I have not much to say, and what I have to say I do not suppose will do much good. But I will say something to let my friends hereafter understand that I have no enmity against any man on top of the ground; but still I think I have been treated unjustly in the Court. But that is nothing now, for God will give me justice. God sees when all things are right, and He knows that they did not give me justice, and so I do not think of complaining here. It is concluded, and, as it is, I am content here with God. Christian's God is with me. He has given His strength to me. God is with me right here, and I thank God for it now. All think of me. Brothers, if you have anything to say I would like to hear it."

A hymn was then sung by the attending minister, during which Edwards manifested much emotion, and gave constant expression to exclamations which gave evidence of the most fervent religious feelings. A very eloquent prayer was offered by one of the clergymen, during which Edwards wept and responded with that intense emotion which is characteristic of the negro under strong religious excitement.

The white cap was then drawn over his head, the trap sprung, and the poor, friendless wretch hung between heaven and earth.

For a moment he was perfectly still, but the next violent contortions began, and a fearful struggle commenced. It was then discovered that the rope was too long, and that the man's toes touched the ground. He threw his arms and legs wildly about, attempted to tear the cap off, and clutched at the rope as though he would lift himself up, and when his feet touched the ground he would spring up several feet. The struggle was fearful, and the spectators stood appalled. In a moment or two, however, the rope was drawn up from above; the struggle gradually ceased; and after the lapse of thirteen minutes, which had appeared as many hours to the witnesses of the scene, the victim of judicial murder was pronounced dead.

An examination after the body was cut down showed that the neck was not broken, but that the deceased was [illegible] of strangulation. The body was [illegible] friends and given to the city undertakers for burial. The spectators dispersed, [illegible] one of the most harrowing, barbarous and revolting scenes that has ever occurred in this or any other city.

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

A Somewhat Different Version of His Conversation with Senator Trumbull.

The correspondent of the San Francisco *Alta California* gives the following account of the interview, on the 10th inst., between Brigham Young and the Chicago commercial party, which differs, in some respects, from the version sent to the Chicago *Tribune* and published in the Times:

At the interview of the Chicago commercial party with Brigham Young, which took place last Saturday, at Salt Lake City, heretofore briefly noticed by the telegraph, the Mormon President informed United States Senator Trumbull that "great lies" had been printed about the Latter Day Saints by two vile men sent out from Washington as Government officers. "Now," said he, "we intend to send out some of the same sort, and when we do, don't believe more'n half you hear. We have been lied about enough, and will not stand it any longer. If the Government send bad men here we shall just politely conduct them on a little trip to the boundary line of the Territory, and bid them go, never to return."

Senator Trumbull—"Well, now, Mr. Young, allow me to suggest to you, that before you do this, before you take such decided steps, that you communicate with President Grant and advise him of your intentions. I am satisfied that the President, who is a good man, will do you justice, and it would be better first to lay any grievances you may have before him."

Brigham Young—"Yes, and perhaps get the same treatment we have always received. Why, what did Mr. Douglas do, when King James (Mr. Buchanan) sent him to us at Nauvoo? He made, as it were, a treaty with us, as the Government does with England or any foreign country; promised, if we would go away beyond civilization, we would not be molested. The result was, we were set upon coming here, and 5,000 of our men forced into a legion of soldiers to fight the Mexicans and leave our women and children to starve, and Buchanan said, 'Let them die!'"

Senator Trumbull—"You can depend upon a fair hearing in Congress."

Brigham Young—"What! take our papers and throw them under the table. Send more—under the table they go." [This was said with energetic gesticulation.] "As to our institutions, we know we are right, and polygamy, which you object to, was not originally a part of our system, but was adopted by us as a necessity after we came here."

Senator Trumbull—"I have no doubt that Congress has a right to legislate upon the marriage relation and to regulate it."

Brigham Young—"Then why not legislate about the intercourse of the [unmarried] sexes?" Here he went off into the question of slavery, saying: "Congress ought to have made a law compelling the master to treat his slaves well, and then I believe it would have been better than to abolish it."

Brigham then again spoke of the men sent out to them, and it was interpreted that he alluded to present officials; but said: "It's all right; we can take care of ourselves; Cummings was good enough in his way, for you know he was simply Governor of the Territory, while I was and am Governor of the people."

Senator Trumbull—"Mr. Young, may I say to the President that you intend to observe the laws, under the Constitution?"

Brigham Young—"Well—yes—we intend to."

Senator Trumbull—"But may I say to him that you will do so?"

Brigham Young—"Yes, yes; so far as the laws are just, certainly."

Rev. E. B. Tuttle, Post Chaplain United States Army, then said: "Mr. Young, may I ask you a question?"

Brigham Young—"Yes, Sir."

Rev. Mr. Tuttle—"I would like to know how you came to settle just here and not at some other place?"

Brigham Young—"Well, we knew just where we were coming to before we came. We had heard of it through Fremont's account, where, you know, he speaks of losing a glass out of his telescope; it was just back of here, on Mt. ——; and miners told us of it. It was supposed we were going to Vancouver's Island; we had no such intention. We sent a colony in a vessel round to California, with a view to locate there also. But we came here to Mexican territory, planted the American flag, and conquered us a home, and here we mean to stay. Sirs," said he, "I expect to live to see the time we can go back to Missouri as freely as anybody and be undisturbed."

THE CHARLESTON CUSTOM-HOUSE.

A Curious War for Possession as Collector—Meeting Between the New Appointee and the Old Incumbent—The Former Put out.

From the Charleston (S. C.) News, April 23.

We gave yesterday an account of the interview between the new and old Collectors at the Custom-house on Wednesday, and also the letter of the old Collector, Dr. A. G. Mackey, informing the new Collector, Mr. Geo. W. Clark, that he would surrender the office to him as soon as an inventory of the public property in his charge, valued at about $400,000, could be taken and receipted for. About 10 o'clock yesterday morning Mr. Clark, accompanied by Mr. Thos. Bazlen, formerly his clerk, and Ex-Alderman H. Judge Moore, advanced into the office of the Collector, in which Dr. A. G. and Alderman T. J. Mackey were sitting. After the salutations of the day were exchanged, Mr. Clark informed Dr. Mackey that he had duly considered his letter of the day before, refusing to deliver up the office of Collector until schedule statements of all property on hand were drawn and duly receipted for, and said he hereby took possession of the office of Collector, and he would not permit him (Mr. Mackey) to sign or act as Collector.

Dr. Mackey, who was sitting in his easy chair, with his feet elevated at an angle of forty-five degrees, replied: "Mr. Clark, you had better wait until your permission is asked before you presume to refuse it. You may sign yourself Collector of the Port or Tycoon of Japan, if that suits your fancy; but I shall assert my authority as Collector of the Port until I have taken inventories of all property in my possession, and received duplicate receipts for the same." Mr. Clark then sent a message to Mr. Groves, Deputy Collector, requesting an interview in the Collector's office. When Mr. Groves appeared, Mr. Clark handed him his commission to read, at the same time exclaiming, "I am Collector, Sir; will you obey my orders?" Mr. Groves mildly but firmly replied, "I am the deputy of Dr. Mackey, and shall obey his orders, as my authority is derived solely from him." Mr. Clark then said, "You are no longer Deputy Collector."

COMPLIMENTARY.

After this side affair the colloquy was resumed between the *ad interim* and *ad outerim* Collector, during which Dr. Mackey explained his position by the following illustration: "Suppose, Mr. Clark, that I should comply with your demand, and should surrender the Custom-house without first making out my schedular statements and taking receipts from you for every article; then suppose that to-morrow you should order five or twenty pipes of brandy from the Government stores into your own private store, and should appropriate them to your own use. Now, I being out of office, would be powerless to prevent this transaction, while, at the same time, I and my bondsmen would be held responsible for the loss of this property, for I have receipted for it, and would not have any receipt from you to protect me against the claim for indemnity. I give this illustration, not in a spirit of innuendo against you, but as presenting a supposable case."

Mr. Clark made some response to this, when Dr. Mackey said: "Mr. Clark, the office of Collector of the Port of Charleston has heretofore been held by gentlemen; you have furnished a striking, but natural, contrast between their conduct and that of an ex-army sutler. I would not, and could not, surrender the property in my custody without receipts, even to a man of honor, still less could I think of doing so to you who are a very bad specimen of that not very honorable class of men—the army sutlers."

ALDERMAN MACKEY WANTS TO USE HIS BOOT.

Mr. Clark, in reply to the above not very complimentary remarks, said that Dr. Mackey was scurrilous and impertinent, whereupon, Alderman T. J. Mackey turned to his brother and said: "Doctor, be kind enough to give me the order, and I will kick the insolent fellow out;" to which Mr. Clark excitedly answered, "You can't do it."

MR. CLARK IS PUT OUT.

After this second side issue, Mr. Clark asserted that he sat in the office as Collector, whereupon Dr. Mackey said it would be his unpleasant duty to eject him, and he called for his four boatmen, Augustus Bohlinger, John Davis, James W. Whipple, white, and Wm. Elliott, colored, who immediately came in, and upon being asked by Dr. Mackey whether they recognized him or Mr. Clark as Collector, answered, "We only recognize you, Dr. Mackey, and will obey your orders." Dr. Mackey then turned to Mr. Clark, and requested him to leave, telling him that he was a trespasser, and he desired him to leave immediately, to which Mr. Clark replied, "I will not leave; I am Collector." Dr. Mackey then took out his watch, and said, "I give you three minutes to retire; if you do not leave at the expiration of that time, I will eject you by force."

At this point Alderman T. J. Mackey walked up to the table and remarked: "This matter is getting dramatic; it has reached the very stage with which it should have begun; I'll take notes." Mr. Clark replied: "Yes, write it all out; say that the order of the President and of the Commissioner of Customs is disobeyed;" to which Dr. Mackey replied: "That statement, Sir, is false." Mr. Clark then called upon his friends to witness what was about to take place, and observing the stalwart boatmen appearing as if anxious to seize him, said: "Don't let any more violence be used than is necessary." As the three minutes expired, Dr. Mackey told the boatmen to "put that man out of the room, but deal as tenderly as you can with him; treat him as if he were a baby." The men then gathered around Mr. Clark, who arose and asked for his hat. Dr. Mackey then told the boatmen not to touch Mr. Clark if he was ready to go. "Yes," said Mr. Clark, "they shall touch me;" so they put their hands upon his shoulder, and he walked out of the door and out of the Custom-house, Alderman Mackey sarcastically bidding him good morning. Thus the battle ended for the day.

CONCLUSION.

It is worthy of note that the Commissioner of Customs, in his letter to Dr. Mackey, regarding his suspension from office, instead of following the usual form of stating that Geo. W. Clark, Esq., "has been appointed Collector," &c., struck out the word "appointed" from the printed form, and stated "G. W. Clark, Esq., has been designated to perform the duties of Collector." Mr. Clark founds his claim to immediate possession mainly upon the fact that the Commissioner of Customs, in his letter of the 8th of July, above referred to, addresses Dr. Mackey as "late Collector." Yet we have been shown a letter received by Dr. Mackey from the Commissioner of Customs, under date of July 20, 1869, addressed to him as "Dr. A. G. Mackey, Collector of the Port of Charleston."

NEWPORT IN 1765.

How the Sons of Liberty Treated the Stamp Master—An Old Letter.

To the Editor of the Newport News:

I send you, herewith, an historic relic consisting of a letter addressed by W. Almy, Esq., to Dr. Elisha Story, Boston, and the song therein referred to, for publication. Dr. Story was then about 22 years of age, prominent among the "Sons of Liberty" and a member of the "Diamond Club," which in secret conclave instituted and carried into effect the political movements of those days on the part of the colonies, in favor of their rights and liberties. He was one of the band selected to take possession of the tea ships and destroy the tea.

S.

Newport, Thursday, Aug. 29, 1765.

My Worthy Friend: In my last I promised to give you the particulars of our transactions here concerning the stamp affair, which I shall now endeavor to do. In the first place, I'll just inform you concerning Mr. Martin Howard, Jr., and Dr. Moffatt, who was hung in effigy with the Stamp Master. Mr. Howard and the Doctor, you must know, have made themselves busy with their pen, (by all accounts,) in writing against the Colonies and in favor of the Stamp Act, &c.

In the morning of the 27th inst., between 5 and 6, a mob assembled and erected a gallows near the Town House, and then dispersed, and about 10 o'clock re-assembled, and took the effigys of the above men and the Stamp Master, and carted them up Thames-street, then up King-street, to the said gallows, where they were hung up by the neck and suspended near fifteen feet in the air—and on the breast of the Stamp Master was this inscription "The Stamp Man," and holding in his right hand the Stamp Act; and upon the breast of the Dr. was wrote: "That infamous miscreated, leering, Jacobite, Dr. Moffatt"—in his right hand was a folded letter with this direction: "To that Magazine of Knowledge, Dr. Moffat, in Rhode Island," and on the same arm was wrote: "If I had but received this letter from the Earl of Bute, but one week sooner," and upon a strip of paper hanging out of his mouth was wrote: "It is too late Martinius, to retract, for we are all aground." And upon Mr. Howard's breast was wrote: "That Fawning, Insidious, Infamous Miscreant and Parricide, Martinius Scriblerius"—and upon his right arm was wrote "The only Filial Pen"—upon his left arm was wrote "Cursed Ambition and your cursed clan has ruined me,"—and on the same arm, a little below, was this: "What tho' I boast of Independence, Posterity will curse my memory;" and upon one of the posts of the gallows was wrote: "We have an hereditary, indefeasible right to a halter, besides we encouraged the growth of hemp, you know;" and underneath that was a new song, (made upon the occasion,) which I have here enclosed—and upon the other post was wrote: "That person who shall efface this public mark of resentment will be deemed an enemy to Liberty, and accordingly meet with proper chastisement." About 5 o'clock in the afternoon they made a fire under the gallows, which consumed the effigys, gallows and all to ashes. I forgot to tell you that a boot hung over the Doctor's shoulder with the devil peeping out of it, &c. After the Effigys were burnt, the mob dispersed and we thought it was all over—but last night about dusk, they all mustered again—and first, they went to Martin Howard's house and broke every window in his house, frames and all; likewise chairs, tables, pictures, and everything they could come across; they also sawed down two trees that stood before the door and brought them and stuck them up in two great guns which have been fixed at the bottom of the Parade, some years, as posts—when they found they had entirely demolished all the furniture and done what damage they could, they left the house and proceeded to Dr. Moffatt's, where they behaved much in the same manner. I can't say which came off the worst, for all the furniture of both houses was destroyed, partitions of both houses taken down, fences leveled with the ground, and all the liquors which were in both houses, entirely lost.

I must just let you know that the Stamp Master has resigned. Yours, forever,

(Signed,) W. ALMY.

PERSONAL.

It is stated that Hon. John P. Hale will spend several months in traveling in Europe before his return to this country.

The late Commodore Lee, elder brother of General Robert E. Lee, whose death in Richland, Stafford County, Va., on Thursday, has been announced, was in the rebel navy. He leaves several sons, the eldest of whom is General Fitzhugh Lee.

General Bragg has gone to Canada for his health.

Secretary Cox was recently offered the new Judgeship created by act of Congress for Ohio, but after holding the matter under advisement for some time, declined the office.

Among the various causes to which the cold weather so recently experienced in Europe has been attributed, is the fact that at this moment the disk of the sun has an unusual number of spots. The *Giornale di Roma* publishes a communication from the celebrated astronomer Father Secchi on this subject, on which that savant says: "The sun is at this moment at a period of an unusual prevalence of spots. On the morning of the 7th thirty-three principal ones were counted, disposed in seven or eight groups. Their number is rapidly approaching a maximum. The whole surface of the luminary is covered with them, and it appeared to us several times to present the aspect of a mass of white flakes on an ash-colored ground."

"Fresh as a Maiden's Blush" Is the pure peachy complexion which follows the use of Hagan's Magnolia Balm. It is the True Secret of Beauty. Fashionable Ladies in Society understand this.

The Magnolia Balm changes the rustic Country Girl into a City Belle more rapidly than any other one thing.

Redness, Sunburn, Tan, Freckles, Blotches and all effects of the Summer Sun disappear where it is used and a genial, cultivated, fresh expression is obtained which rivals the Bloom of Youth. Beauty is possible to all who will invest 75 cents at any respectable store, and insist on getting the Magnolia Balm. Sold at No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

Lyon's Kathairon is a splendid hair dressing.—*Advertisement.*

Burnett's Standard Flavoring Extracts, Lemon, Vanilla, &c., are the best. Have been in the market for fifteen years. Five sizes—the larger bottles proportionally cheaper. For sale wholesale by John F. Henry, G. G. Yvelin, E. C. Hazard, New-York City, and by druggists and dealers in grocers' sundries everywhere. Joseph Burnett & Co., Boston, Proprietors.—*Advertisement.*

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Dr. B. C. Perry, the well-known and skillful Dermatologist, of No. 49 Bond-st., New-York, who treats, with Special Prescriptions, Falling, Loss, and Premature Gray Hair, Dandruff, Itching Heads, Eczema, Ringworm, Scald Heads, and all diseases of the scalp which destroy the hair, will positively close his office in this City, SATURDAY, July 31, for a few months, and open his Boston office, No. 7 West-st., WEDNESDAY, Aug. 4.

Therefore we advise those of our readers who are afflicted with any cutaneous complaint of the head, or other parts of the body, to consult the Doctor previous to his departure.

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MORTON'S GOLD PENS.

MARRIED.

NEWELL—SINCLAIR.—At the residence of the bride's aunt, Mrs. J. D. Overing, on Saturday, July 24, by Rev. Dr. Weston, Lieutenant J. S. Newell, U. S. Navy, to Mary Overing Sinclair, daughter of the late Wm. J. Sinclair, of this City.

DIED.

BRUSH.—At Manchester, Vt., on Friday, July 23, in the 41st year of his age, Joseph B. Brush, of the firm of Howard, Sanger & Co.

The friends of the family, and of his father, Jarvis Brush, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 13 East 42d-st., on Tuesday, July 27, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

COATS.—At St. Luke's Hospital, New-York, on Friday, July 23, Margaret Coats, in her 53d year.

☞ Glasgow papers please copy.

CORLIES.—At Summit, N. J., on Sunday, July 25, at the residence of her nephew, Wm. A. Allen, Phebe Corlies, in the 78th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral on Tuesday, the 27th inst., at Friends' Meeting-house, Shrewsbury, N. J., at 1 o'clock.

DEWART.—On Sunday morning, July 25, Thomas Dewart, aged 27 years.

The funeral service will take place at 2 o'clock P. M. on Monday, 26th, from the residence of his brother, James Dewart, No. 74 Park-av., Brooklyn.

GALLAGHER.—On Sunday, July 25, Louisa A. Halliday, wife of Leon V. Gallagher.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, at 3 P. M., from No. 279 East Broadway, without further invitation.

GIFFIN.—On Sunday morning, July 25, of whooping cough, Nellie, infant daughter of Charles H. and Louise J. Giffin, Jr.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from No. 30 East 22d-st.

MASON.—After a short and severe illness, James, son of the late John Mason.

His relatives and the friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Tuesday, 27th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M., at his late residence at Oyster Bay, L. I. Carriages will be in waiting at Syosset on the arrival of the morning train of the Long Island Railroad which leaves Hunter's Point at 10 o'clock.

OWEN.—On Sunday, July 25, Herbert, infant son of Rosamond H. and Edmund C. Owen, aged 12 days.

The funeral services will be held at the residence of his parents, Clinton-av., between DeKalb and Myrtle avs., Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

PINKNEY.—On Friday, July 23, Rachel Ann Haws, wife of James H. Pinkney, in the 55th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at her late residence, No. 91 Lexington-av., on Tuesday, 27th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M. Services at the Church of the Transfiguration, No. 1 East 29th-st., at 3 o'clock.

POILLON.—On Saturday, July 24, Anna Lavinia, only daughter of George W. and Rachel Ann Poillon.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at the residence of her parents, No. 373 5th-av.

SEEKAMP.—At Tompkinsville, S. I., on Saturday afternoon, July 24, Henry Seekamp, aged 39 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence in Vanduzer-st., Tompkinsville, on Tuesday afternoon, 27th inst., at 2 o'clock.

SHIELDS.—At Montclair, N. J., on Friday, July 23, Charles Shields, of this City, in the 66th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, No. 309 East 17th-st., this Monday, at 2 P. M.

STILWELL.—On Saturday night, July 24, at Nyack, Ann E. Johnson, wife of William S. Stilwell, in her 57th year.

Funeral services at Grace Church, Nyack, on Monday afternoon. Carriages will be in waiting at the foot of Harrison-st., New-York, at 10½ o'clock on Tuesday morning, on the arrival of the steamboat *Chrystenah.* The body will be interred in Green-Wood Cemetery.

SWAN.—At Irvington, on Thursday, July 22, Charlotte A., wife of Otis D. Swan.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral without further notice, at the Presbyterian Church, corner of University-place and 10th-st., on Monday, the 26th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

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SECOND MARRIAGES.—ARE THEY AS happy as first marriages? See "WEDLOCK."

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POLITICAL ITEMS.

Hon. T. A. R. NELSON has declined a call to accept a nomination as candidate for State Senator in the Counties of Knox and Roane, Tennessee. He says that he is dependent upon his profession alone for a support; that the Supreme Court and other Courts, in which he practices law, will be held during the session of the Legislature; and that he is not able, in a pecuniary point of view, to make the sacrifice which is demanded of him. In conclusion he says that he hails with pleasure the prospects of deliverance which is opening, to more than fifty thousand of our citizens, after a political bondage of more than four years; that he hopes the people, in every county, will be prompt and vigilant in the selection of the very best agents to carry out the popular will in the Legislature; and that, if they thus act, the day is not far distant when the white freemen of their noble State will stand "redeemed, regenerated and disenthralled" by the irrevocable genius of universal emancipation

Miss ANNA DICKINSON gave her first lecture in San Francisco on the 12th inst. She spoke of the Chinamen, and said she had been asked whether she favored giving the ballot to Chinamen. God forbid, she said, there is too much stupid voting in our midst to-day; but if the Chinamen are oppressed, the ballot will be given to them to enable them to protect themselves. Meanness and oppression excite indignation and beget hostility, against which the oppressors are never safe. California, for which God and nature had done so much, owed it to herself to be generous. There, if anywhere, we should see the noblest results of liberty in America.

Ex-Senator WADE does not think General ROSECRANS will accept the Democratic nomination for Governor of Ohio, and if he should, that he would be beaten by a very large majority.

It is said that Ex-Senator CHARLES R. BUCKALEW will accept a nomination to the Pennsylvania Senate. The Pittsburg *Gazette* says it would be well if both parties would reinforce the Legislature with men of his sort.

While the Maryland Democrats are trembling at the thought of the magnitude of the coming negro vote in that State, the Republicans are actively organizing, with a view to secure the greater portion of it. Large meetings have been held at Frederick and other places.

Hon. B. W. NORRIS has declined to run as an independent candidate for Congress in the Third District of Alabama, although he thinks he was unfairly beaten in the Republican Nominating Convention. He says he would rather suffer wrong than do wrong, that he fears a division of the party would cause the election of a Democrat, and that he is convinced the regular candidate, Hon. ROBERT S. HEFLIN, was not a party to the violence and unfair dealing by which he was defeated in the Convention. He therefore promises Mr. HEFLIN his hearty support.

The Democratic organ in Cheyenne evidently appreciates the situation in Ohio. It says: "The nomination of General ROSECRANS by the Democracy of Ohio, for Governor of that important State, is quite an event, fraught with significant consequences, and which will furnish a logical sequel, according as the Democracy of Ohio as a party act in regard to him at the polls."

Some of the New-Jersey Republican papers are urging a change in the representation in Republican State Conventions from the present basis on population to one on the number of Republican votes cast in each county.

The Richmond *Dispatch* says that Mr. JAMES C. TAYLOR, just elected Attorney-General of Virginia, cannot enter upon the discharge of the duties of his office until he is relieved from his disabilities by Congress.

While Governor WALKER's majority in Virginia is only about 18,000, the majorities against the disfranchising and test-oath clauses are each about 40,000.

Hon. W. H. WADSWORTH spoke at a large Republican meeting in Louisville, Ky., on the 21st inst.

The Anthony-Sprague quarrel bids fair to be very lively when the Senate again meets. Both parties are actively preparing for the contest.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The week just closed was very light, the only important sale being that made by Messrs. JOHNSON & MILLER at West Islip, L. I. The week just opened does not promise to be much more interesting. The hot weather, the absence from the City of so many hundreds of good buyers, and the immense amount of country property which has been disposed of at auction during the past few months, have caused the auctioneers generally to believe that a period of rest now will be beneficial to their Fall business, and they have accordingly, almost without exception, advised their customers to put of their sales until September. The wisdom of this step is obvious. It is too late now for parties to buy rough unimproved ground and make it at all beautiful this season, it is wretchedly uncomfortable standing in the middle of a large field, under a hot broiling sun for hours, the people become uneasy and impatient, and it is very much better to delay future sales until the cool weather makes buying a more pleasant operation, and the great number of young men who, with their wives, should be interested in these sales, shall have returned from their Summer vacations.

To-day, Messrs. A. J. BLEECKER SON & Co., showing considerable courage, advertise a sale to be made at Kensington Park, Long Branch, N. J. The sale will commence on the premises at 12 o'clock, rain or shine. The property to be sold is situated on the west margin of Long Branch village, near the Branchport depot, one and three-quarter miles from all the large hotels on the seashore at Long Branch, and is contiguous to churches, schools, Masonic, Odd Fellows and Temperance Lodges, Post Office, stores, markets and all the accessories of a thriving and prosperous place. A magnificent farm of some sixty acres, abounding in beautiful villa sites, fine locust and cedar groves, orchards, streams, &c., has been carefully surveyed and laid out into building plots, each 50x150 feet, having a passage or right of way of sixteen feet in the rear, with broad avenues sixty feet wide, leading to Branchport, Oceanport, Blythe Beach Park, Deal, Seashore, Eatontown, Shrewsbury River, Pleasure Bay and all the magnificent roads, drives, &c., for which this delightful and fashionable Summer resort is noted. The facilities for reaching Long Branch from New-York and Philadelphia are ample for the accommodation of residents who do business in New-York. There are two lines of railroad running numerous trains daily at convenient hours, viz., the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad, from the foot of Duane-street, North River, and the Seashore line, from the foot of Barclay-street. In addition to these there is now in course of construction the New-York and Long Branch Railroad, which will run direct from Jersey City. Steamboats also leave New-York daily for Red Bank, and a delightful drive of about six miles over a fine turnpike road, by stages, &c., will bring passengers from Red Bank to Kensington-park. Persons proposing to attend this sale will take the steamer *Neversink* from Pier No. 32 North River, foot of Duane-street, at 9 A. M. Carriages will be at the depot to convey passengers to the ground free of charge.

To-morrow Messrs. LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY have a large sale of villa plots at Whitestone, L. I. The facilities for communication with this City are very good. By steamboat the trip is made in forty-five minutes. The Northside Railroad, which is now nearly completed, will give hourly trains in twenty-five minutes. The place is well supplied with schools, churches, hotels, &c., &c. The steamer *River Queen* has been especially chartered for the occasion, and will leave Peck-slip on day of sale at 10 o'clock A. M., touching at Thirty-seventh-street, East River, at 10:15 o'clock, returning after the sale. Refreshments on the ground. Maps, free passes and all particulars at auctioneers' office, No. 11 Pine-street, New-York.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Catharine-st., e. s., lot No. 176 Hendrick Rutger's map, 23x104.4	17,500
Cedar-st., n. s., 202.6 ft. w. of Pearl-st., 27.8½x59.5x11x11x13.3x9x13.7x68.7½	20,000
Charles-st., s. s., 500 ft. e. of Waverley-place, 20x95	2,300
26th-st., n. s., 346 ft. w. of 5th-av., 24x98.9	5,000
59th-st., n. s., 400 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x100.4	6,500
65th-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 11th-av., 50x100.5	1,500
73d-st., n. s., 210 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x102.2	2,600
86th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x204.4	2,700
111th-st., s. s., 295 ft. w. of 3d-av., 75x100.10	5,664
126th-st., n. s., 271.6 ft. e. of 2d-av., 33.6x99.11	11,500
2d-av., e. s., 50.5 ft. n. of 45th-st., 25x100	nom.
9th-av., n. w. corner of 66th-st., 75.3x100x25.1x16.5½x57.8x88.3	nom.
39d-st., s. s., 400 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x113.3	

Leases Recorded.

53d-st., No. 117, 3 years and 9 months, per year	$744
8th-av., No. 740, 2 years, per year	2,200

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Atlantic-st., n. s., 98 ft. e. of Court-st., 25x80.2x25.1x86.7	nom.
Butler and Nevins sts., s. w. corner, 225x100	$8,000
Broadway, s. w. s., 112.2 ft. s. e. of Madison-st., 169.2x115.4	5,500
Bridge-st., e. s., 102 ft. s. of Concord-st., 24.4x100.3	100
Bridge-st., w. s., 50 ft. n. of Nassau-st., 50x100	10,000
Douglass-st., s. s., 137.6 ft. e. of Hoyt-st., 18.9x70	6,700
De Bevoise-st., n. s., adjoining Gilbert & Cook's estate, 25x100	500
Floyd-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Throop-av., 100x100	2,800
Halsey-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Tompkins-av., 50x100	1,500
Lorrimer-st., w. s., 50 ft. n. of Boerum-st., 50x100	5,800
Monroe-st., n. s., 245 ft. e. of Bedford-av., 20x100	1,400
Quincy-st., s. s., 565 ft. e. of Bedford-av., 20x100	9,000
Sackett-st., n. s., 110 ft. w. of Clinton-st., 20x100	13,000
Stockton-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Gates-av., 25x100	1,400
North 5th-st., n. s., 160 ft. w. of 4th-st., 20x100	4,500
14th-st., s. w. s., 277.10 ft. w. of 4th-av., 40x98.8	2,900
Clinton-av., e. s., lot No. 92, John Spader's map, 25x125	13,500
De Kalb-av., n. s., 200 ft. e. of Classon-av., 220x250	2,000
Division and Miller avs., s. e. corner, 50x100	2,750
Patchen-av. and Bainbridge-st., s. w. cor., 100x—	1,800
Wythe-av., w. s., 20 ft. s. of Penn-st., 20x85	1,000
2d-av., w. s., 150 ft. n. of 9th-st., 25x95	475
2d-av., w. s., 125 ft. n. of 9th-st., 25x95	475
Lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, J. H. Willink's map	5,600
Lots Nos. 28, 29, J. H. Willink's map	700
Lot No. 28, S. I. Stewart's map	200
Lots Nos. 29, 67, 68, 69, S. I. Stewart's map	800
Lot No. 101, Sarah A. Wyckoff's map	4,000
Lots Nos. 303, 304, A. Van Mater's map	7,500

QUEENS COUNTY.

College Point.

Whitestone road, n. s., adjoining Lawrence's, 29 lots, Schleicker's property	$4,100

Clarenceville.

Lots Nos. 54, 55, 56, 57, map of Clarenceville, each 25x100	$1,350

Woodhaven.

Thrall-place, e. s., 300 ft. s. of Pitkin-place, each 25x100, and buildings	$100

NEW-JERSEY.—HUDSON COUNTY.

Hudson City.

Jackson-st., n. s., lot No. 48, map of Washington Village, 25x103	$3,800
Lots Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, block No. 6, map of Hudson City, Terrace Company's property, 25x100	2,090

Hoboken.

Lot No. 17, block No. 61, Coster estate, 25x100	1,025
Bloomfield-st., w. s., 124.2 ft. n. of 1st-st., 22x95	q. c.

Bergen.

Lots Nos 71, 79, map of Greenville Grove	$900
Wright-st., e. s., 625 ft. s. of Broadway, 20x100	450
Horsell-av., n. s., lots Nos. 13, 14, 15, 23, 24, 25, 26, 34, 36, 44, 45, 46, sold by A. R. Corbin, each 25x100	17,800

West Hoboken.

Lots Nos. 11, 12, 13, 80, 81, 82, map of West Hoboken, each 25x100	$1,000

Union.

Lots Nos. 62, 63, 64, 65, map of 82 building lots at North Bergen	$1,000
Part of lot No. 4, John Williams' map marked D, 50x50	400
Part of lot No. 4, John Williams' map marked D, 25x96	200

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.—ONLY ONE LEFT OF THOSE superior four-story high-stoop brown-stone houses on the north side of 54th-st., 122 feet east of Madison-av.; house 22x55; lot 100.5; price $40,000; possession immediately. Inquire of the owner, J. C. SARES, on the premises, or at No. 122 West 50th-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE NORTH SIDE OF 49th-st., 175 feet west of 6th-av., six superior four-story brown-stone houses, 20 feet 10 inches by 56, lot half the block; price $35,000; possession immediately. Inquire of the owner, J. C. SARES, 122 West 50th-st.

FOR SALE.—A DWELLING FOR SALE IN West 39th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Price $35,000. Immediate possession given. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TWO VERY ELIGIBLE, FULL-size lots on 48th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.; terms easy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A HOUSE and ten lots of ground situated in 9th-st., third house east of 5th-av., and within 10 minutes' walk of Prospect Park. The house is 40 feet square, built of brick, with water, gas and all the modern improvements; the grounds are beautifully laid out, and covered with fruit and shade trees, grapevines, &c. A large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. This property will be sold at a great bargain. Inquire of J. OATMAN, on the premises.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AT RUTHERFORD PARK, N. J.—CHOICE BUILDING PLOTS, close to the depot, 40 minutes by Erie Railway from City, for SALE by the MOUNT RUTHERFORD COMPANY, at private sale only. Apply to R. H. BARROWS, Superintendent of Rutherford Park, or BLAUVELT & OGILBY, No. 157 Broadway.

HURL GATE IMPROVEMENTS.

TO OIL AND SUGAR REFINERS OR VARNISH MANUFACTURERS.

For sale, at Ravenswood, L. I., on the East River, opposite the lower part of Blackwell's Island and within one mile of Hunter's Point Ferry, a splendid plot of ground, 200x410 feet, containing 32 full City lots, 200 feet of water front, bold shore. In view of the improvements to be made at Hurl Gate, and the probability of a bridge across the East River over Blackwell's Island, this property is particularly worthy the attention of capitalists and manufacturers. It will be sold cheap without any restrictions. Apply only to

JOHNSON & MILLER,
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE and farm of the late WM. B. MILES, Esq., at Manhasset Neck, L. I., embracing a dwelling, all the necessary farm buildings, and 165 acres of land. The buildings are all new and in good order. The house is beautifully located, commanding extended views of the Sound and adjacent country. The whole or a portion of the land will be sold with the house. Sixty per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. For further particulars inquire of WM. A. MILES, No. 59 Chrystie-st., or CHAS. H. BAILEY, No. 233 Grand-st.

ORANGE MOUNTAIN.—FOR SALE—Several eligible building sites of five acres (or more if desired) directly on the mountain, and commanding unsurpassed views of the surrounding country; well watered with living springs; fine old forest trees, &c. For price and permits, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FRUIT farm of about thirty-seven acres, near Barrytown, Dutchess County; good house, barns, hennery, &c.; fine views; splendid drives; mile and a quarter from river and railroad depot. For further particulars apply to P. A. WELCH & CO., No. 381 West-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 263 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR City property, a farm of 40 acres, with stock and crops, 22 miles on Long Island, two miles from depot; good state of cultivation; plenty of fruit; price $7,000. Apply to J. PEASE, No. 108 Columbia-st., New-York.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO PHYSICIANS.—TO LET IN BOSTON, in a very nice and central locality, near the Adams House, two square and a front side room, all connected; gas, hot and cold water; bath-room and water closet on same floor; up only one flight; rent $700 per annum. Address ADAMS, No. 4 Hayward-place.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—IN THE TIMES BUILDING, NO. 39 Park-row, a spacious, well-lighted room, in good condition, on the fourth floor. Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, *Times* Office.

TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE SUITE OF three law offices, entire or in part. Apply to JOHN A. BRODHEAD, No. 115 Broadway, Rooms 8 and 9.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE LARGE ROOM formerly occupied by the Open Board of Brokers, Nos. 16 and 18 Broad-st. Apply to D. C. HAYS, No. 11 Wall-st.

DESK-ROOM TO LET—NO. 5 BEEKMAN-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A BOULEVARD front with from twelve to fourteen lots in the rear, situated between 59th and 106th sts. Address Box No. 2,203 Post Office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

E. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.

BY LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY, Auctioneers and Real Estate Agents and Brokers, No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

City and country real estate, houses, lots, farms at public or private sale; leased, rented, or exchanged. Loans negotiated.

EAST RIVER WATER FRONTS.

SPLENDID VILLA PLOTS.

MECHANICS, WHAT AN OPPORTUNITY!!
WORKINGMEN, GENTLEMEN OF LEISURE,
HO FOR A HOME IN THE COUNTRY,
ON THE SALT WATER.

SIXTY PER CENT. ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.
ELEGANTLY-SITUATED PROPERTY, CERTAIN TO INCREASE IN VALUE.

800 LOTS.

IMMENSE DEPTH OF WATER.

The largest vessels in the world float along its whole front within 25 feet of the upland.

SPLENDID SCENERY.
VALUABLE DOCK PRIVILEGES.

TO CAPITALISTS, MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.

The Epenetus Smith estate, in the village of Whitestone, Queens County, L. I., 5½ miles from New-York City by land or water; very accessible. Great Facilities. Splendid steamboat communication in 45 minutes, and in August the extension of the North Side Railroad, now nearly completed, will give hourly trains to New-York in 25 minutes. Schools, churches, stores, hotels, &c., and every other convenience of city life; obstructions in Hell Gate now being removed, the commerce of the world enters the East River, and ties its largest vessels to the great piers and bulkheads at Whitestone.

DO NOT FAIL TO ATTEND THIS MOST IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE OF THE SEASON.

You will be abundantly rewarded.

COME AND SEE US!

And witness for yourselves the beautiful scenery, magnificent views and sites of this particular section of Long Island.

Messrs. LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY will hold this great sale on TUESDAY, July 27, at 12 o'clock, on the premises. The steamer *River Queen* has been especially chartered for the occasion, and will leave Peck-slip on day of sale at 10 o'clock A. M., touching at 37th-st., East River, at 10¼ o'clock, returning after the sale. Refreshments on the ground. Maps, free passes, and all particulars at auctioneers' office, No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

LONG BRANCH
VILLA PLOTS AT AUCTION.

A. J. BLEECKER
WILL SELL ON
MONDAY, JULY 26,
AT
KENSINGTON PARK,
100 VILLA PLOTS.

Take steamer *Neversink* from Pier No. 32, North River, foot of Duane-st., at 9 A. M. Carriages at the Depot to convey passengers free to

KENSINGTON PARK.

JUSTUS M. PHELPS, Auctioneer.

SHOOTERS ISLAND
AT
AUCTION.

PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 135 Broadway, under Home Insurance Company, will sell at auction on TUESDAY, 3d of August, 1869, at 12 o'clock M. at their office, No. 135 Broadway, the valuable property known as SHOOTERS ISLAND, nine miles from New-York, and opposite Newark Bay, containing nine acres, with dock 150 feet long, and sufficient water for vessels of all sizes, with six substantial brick buildings in good order, the whole constituting a

COMPLETE REFINERY,

or well suited for any manufacturing business.
Terms and full particulars at office of auctioneers.

FINANCIAL.

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD
FIRST MORTGAGE
CONVERTIBLE BONDS
OF THE
Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and
Pekin Railroad Company.
OF ILLINOIS,

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD AT THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK. COUPONS PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER,

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

The Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad, upon whose property these bonds are issued, is now in process of construction, its termini being the Cities of Danville and Pekin, both in Illinois. The length of the road is 117 5-100 miles, its capital stock $3,000,000. The grading, bridging, and all the work necessary to perfect a complete roadway has been already done, and the whole line is ready for the rails. These are rapidly being put down, and a portion of the road is now in successful operation. It is expected that the whole road will be completed early the coming Autumn.

These bonds are convertible into stock at par at the option of the holder, and may be registered in the name of the owner at any time if desired. The total amount of bonds is limited to $2,000,000. The security offered is, as we shall show, the very best. Already sums nearly equal to the total amount of the bonds to be issued have been expended on the road. The bonds, averaging less than $18,000 per mile, are secured by a first mortgage on the whole road and entire property of the Company. The road runs east and west, on the line of the principal and oldest emigrant wagon road in the State, passing through several populous towns and cities, and the richest agricultural district in Illinois—in a word, through the garden of the Garden State. Its local business alone will suffice to make it a first-class paying road, while, with its connections with many principal lines, its through trade must be such as to make it one of the most profitable in the country.

The road will be consolidated with the line from Danville to Indianapolis, making a line of 210 miles. At Indianapolis connection will be made with all the through lines to New-York and Baltimore; at Danville with the Toledo, Wabash and Western. In fact, the road will form a main link in the direct communication of the principal Atlantic cities with southern Illinois, with Keokuk and Burlington, Iowa, and thence with Omaha and the Pacific.

It will complete a direct line from Boston to Peoria, Keokuk, Burlington, Omaha and the far West, via Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, and the Bellefontaine Railroad to Indianapolis and Danville, or via Toledo and Wabash and Western Road.

It will form the most direct line from New-York to the same points West via the New-York Central, Lake Shore and Bellefontaine Roads, to Indianapolis and Danville; or via the Erie, Atlantic and Great Western, to Dayton, Ohio; and via Indiana Central, to Indianapolis, Danville, Bloomington, &c.; as well as from Philadelphia, via the Pennsylvania Central to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Columbus, Dayton and Indianapolis.

It will form an important link in the communication of Baltimore and the South with the Great West, the Northwest and the Pacific via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, to Parkersburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Danville and Peoria.

Thus, with the combined advantages of a certainty of a remunerative local business and a through business, which, as a connecting link to so many diverging and principal lines, it must necessarily have, it is reasonable to presume that the earnings of this road must exceed, in proportion to its length, those of any other railroad in Illinois. The following table shows the earnings of some of the principal railroads in Illinois:

Railroads.	Miles road.	Earnings per mile.
Chicago, Alton and St. Louis	280	$13,900
Chicago and Northwestern	1,152	11,670
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	410	10,012
Toledo, Wabash and Western	521	7,261
Illinois Central	708	10,115

It is safe to estimate the receipts of the Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad for the first year at $12,000 per mile, or on 117.05 miles, $1,404,600.

FIRST YEAR.

Receipts, as estimated		$1,404,600
Estimated expenses as follows:		
Operating expenses, 50 per cent	$702,300	
Interest on $2,000,000 gold bonds, 7 per cent	140,000	
Premium, 40 per cent. on $140,000 gold	56,000	
Set aside as Sinking Fund	10,000	908,300
Leaving a net profit over interest and expenses		$496,300

Or over 16 per cent. for dividends on the capital stock the first year of its operation. Without doubt, a progressive increase thereafter, each year, would be the result. The geographical location of the road is alone sufficient to convince all of its great value and usefulness.

The stock of the Rock Island and the Illinois Central, the Chicago and Alton, Burlington and Quincy Roads, are all selling at from above par to nearly 200, while none of them are more favorably located, and the competition with either is much greater than this can have. There is no reason why the stock of this road shall not sell as high as either of the above. Hence the privilege of converting these bonds into stock of this Company at par any time desired greatly increases their value.

After having personally and thoroughly examined this road, we accepted the agency for negotiating its bonds. We now offer them at 95 and accrued interest in currency. With the utmost confidence we recommend them as a reliable and safe security and profitable investment.

At the present price they pay 10 per cent. currency—over 45 per cent. more than the same amount invested in Five-twenty Bonds—besides the advantage of being free from tax, and the prospect of a speedy advance in the stock of the road on completion, into which they may be converted.

Government Bonds and Gold received at their market value in exchange without commission. Bonds forwarded by express free of charge.

Full particulars furnished by the undersigned, financial agents of the Company.

TURNER BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND
AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THIS COMPANY, maturing Aug. 1, proximo, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., in U. S. GOLD COIN, *Free of Government Tax.*

H. H. BOODY, Treasurer.

ST. CHARLES BRIDGE FIRST MORTGAGE
TEN PER CENT. BONDS,

TEN years to run, guaranteed by the North Missouri Railroad Company, payable semi-annually at the Bank of Commerce, New-York,

AT PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

NORTH MISSOURI FIRST MORTGAGE
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,
AT 85 AND INTEREST.

The undersigned are the authorized agents for the sale of the above securities, and recommend them as first-class investments.

JAMESON, SMITH & COTTING,
NOS. 14 AND 16 WALL-ST.

MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.
JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST.,
New-York,

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.

Sealed proposals, addressed to William H. Swift, at Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co.'s, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, or to H. S. Watson, Treasurer, Boston, will be received until noon WEDNESDAY, July 28, 1869, for the sale of FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Land Bonds of said Company to the undersigned, Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of mortgage, dated April 1, 1862.

The bids will be opened at the office of the Company, in Boston, on THURSDAY, July 29, and the accepted bids declared.

WILLIAM H. SWIFT, }
SIDNEY BARTLETT, } Trustees.
NATHANIEL THAYER, }

NEW-YORK, July 16, 1869.

SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 119 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 22, 1869.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors of this Company, held this day, Mr. NATHAN HARPER, late Assistant Secretary, was appointed Secretary, vice Frank W. Ballard.

(Signed) A. F. HASTINGS, President.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT
SINKING FUND
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS
OF THE
Houston and Texas Central Railway Company.
Principal and Interest Payable in Gold,
IN NEW-YORK.

The undersigned offer to persons desiring a safe and profitable investment, a limited amount of the above Bonds at 90 per cent. and accrued interest in currency.

NO BONDS ARE ISSUED EXCEPT UPON ROAD COMPLETED, EQUIPPED AND IN OPERATION.

For further information apply to

JAMES ROBB, KING & CO.,
No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
J. S. KENNEDY & CO.,
No. 41 Cedar-st., New-York.

BANKING HOUSE OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON.
NO. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy, sell and exchange, at most liberal rates, all issues of

GOVERNMENT BONDS

and bonds of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, and execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

WE NEGOTIATE RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL LOANS, receive deposits, subject to check, allowing interest, and transact a general banking business.

JAY COOKE & CO.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, July 24, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell.		Buy	Sell.
Registered, 1881	121	121¼	5-20 Coupon, '67	120⅝	120¾
Coupon, 1881	121¾	121⅞	5-20 Coupon, '68	120¾	120⅞
5-20 Regis., 1862	121¾	121⅞	10-40 Regist'd	110⅜	110½
5-20 Coupon, '62	123⅜	123⅝	10-40 Coupon	111	111¼
5-20 Coupon, '64	121⅜	121⅝	Gold	136	136⅛
5-20 Coupon, '65	121⅝	121¾	U. S. Cur. Pac.	108	108¼
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July	120¼	120½			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

THE
NATIONAL TRUST
COMPANY.
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL - $1,000,000

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

PAYS 5 PER CET. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.

THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President. BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO
BANKERS,
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &C.

Buy and Sell all issues of

U. S. BONDS

at MARKET RATES.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,

Issue letters of credit for

TRAVELERS,

Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through

DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

SEVEN (7) PER CENT. NEW-YORK CITY DEBT.

DUE IN 1884, 1885, 1886,
FOR SALE THIS WEEK ONLY AT
102½ PER CENT.
GEORGE K. SISTARE,
NO. 24 NASSAU-ST.

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD
FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS,
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN COIN.
FIFTY YEARS TO RUN,
FREE OF UNITED STATES TAX,

Issued by the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railway Company. These Bonds, at the price, yield in Currency Ten Per Cent. per annum.

A limited quantity for sale at 95.

We recommend these bonds as the safest and most profitable of any offered. Pamphlets, with maps giving full information, furnished by HENRY CLEWS & CO., Bankers, No. 32 Wall-st.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
No. 19 William-st., New-York,
No. 76 State-st., Boston.

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

City of Louisville seven per cent. bonds, due 1888, interest payable 1st April and October at Bank of America, in this City.

ALSO,

Detroit, Monroe and Toledo first mortgage bonds, interest 1st August and 1st February, guaranteed by Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st.

BUFFALO AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, BUFFALO, July 9, 1869.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the office of the Secretary, corner of Main and Swan sts., in the City of Buffalo, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of August next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of taking into consideration an agreement entered into by the directors of this Company and the directors of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, consolidating the two companies and the property and franchises thereof, and voting upon the question of ratifying or rejecting the said agreement.

The poll will be open at 11 o'clock A. M., and remain open two hours, and as much longer as may be necessary to receive the vote.

The transfer books will be closed at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, at 2 o'clock P. M. of the 10th inst.

GEORGE H. CHASE, Secretary.

LOST OR STOLEN.

Four Certificates of the Capital Stock of the Panama Railroad Company, in the name of John Cartwright, Lieutenant R. N., viz.:

No. 7,980 for	30 shares.
No. 8,086 for	5 shares.
No. 9,340 for	18 shares.
No. 12,985 for	21 shares.
Total	74 shares.

Transfer has been stopped by notice to the Company. Any person giving information in regard to said certificates at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., will be suitably rewarded.

ATTENTION IS INVITED TO THE great inducements offered to Savings Banks and others by the Kansas Pacific Railway Loan, paying Seven per Cent. in gold, and free from Government taxation. Address DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place, and M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, for circulars, maps and pamphlets.

AGENCY OF THE ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, July 26, 1869.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of this Company, maturing Aug. 1, will be paid on and after MONDAY, Aug. 2, at the Agency of the Company, No. 43 Wall-st., less Government tax.

H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President.

FINANCIAL.

BLAKE, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
AND NO. 28 STATE-ST., BOSTON.
EXCHANGE ON LONDON,
AND STERLING CREDITS.
DEALERS IN COMMERCIAL PAPER.
BUY AND SELL
MASSACHUSETTS AND NEW-YORK STATE STOCKS,
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD STRICTLY ON COMMISSION.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.
NO. 18 BROAD-ST.
LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

CAPITAL	$1,000,000
PAID IN	$500,000

TRUSTEES.

H. M. BENEDICT, Pres't Gold Ex. Bank	G. T. BONNER, G. T. Bonner & Co.
J. L. BROWNELL, J. L. Brownell & Bro.	T. S. MARLOR.
T. H. MARVIN, Marvin Bros. & Co.	JAMES D. SMITH, Jameson, Smith & Cotting.
T. B. STOUT, Stout & Dickinson.	R. W. MARTIN, Jr., R. W. Martin, Jr., & Co.
A. M. FERRIS, A. M. Ferris & Bro.	JAMES B. COLGATE, Trevor & Colgate.
T. B. MUSGRAVE, Musgrave & Co.	L. J. VAN BOSKERCK, Lockwood & Co.
	JOHN BONNER, John Bonner & Co.

Transacts a general banking business.

Receives deposits subject to check at sight, and allows five per cent. interest on balance.

Interest allowed on deposits for a specified time, as per agreement.

JOHN BONNER, President.
D. W. BERDAN, Manager.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD, in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna and their correspondents in all principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

$500 REWARD.

Stolen from the subscriber, on the 12th inst., the following described Bonds and Coupons:

$1,000 Tennessee 6 ℔ cent. Bond, (new) No. 3,683.

$3,000 in 3 Bonds of City of Rahway, 7 ℔ cent., indorsed W. Fuller, Nos. 298, 299 and 300.

$4,000 in 4 Bonds of U. S. 5-20s, 1865, Nos. 179, 290, 91, 92 and 93.

$320 in Coupons of U. S. 6 ℔ cent. Bonds, 1867, Nos. 136, 603, 604 and 605, 144,980, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86 and 87.

The above reward will be paid for the return of the same, or a proportionate sum for any part. Payment has been stopped.

HENRY P. MARSHALL,
No. 78 Wall-st.

SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 119 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 22, 1869.

A DEFICIT IN THE ASSETS OF this Company has been discovered amounting to $63,500—thus reducing its surplus to $845,803 53, instead of $909,303 53, as published on the 1st inst.

A. F. HASTINGS, President.
EDWARD HAIGHT, Chairman Finance Committee.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE interest on the Bonds and Stocks of the Corporation of the City of New-York, due Aug. 1, 1869, will be paid MONDAY, Aug. 2, by Peter B. Sweeny, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at his office in the new Court-house. The transfer books will be closed Saturday, July 3, 1869.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, }
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, }
NEW YORK, June 25, 1869. }

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY,
Comptroller.

PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI.—The coupons of the 1st Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due on the 1st of August, 1869, will be paid on and after that date at the Bank of America, free of tax. By order, JAS. H. LUCAS, President.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NO. 7 NASSAU-ST., (CONTINENTAL BANK BUILDING,) NEW-YORK, June 24, 1869.

SIXTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.

The Board of Managers of this Company have this day declared the regular semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 2d day of August next, at the National Bank of Commerce in New-York.

Transfer books will be closed from July 16 to Aug. 2, inclusive.

CHARLES P. HARTT, Treasurer.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.
ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 104 Broadway.

Cash Capital	$250,000 00
Assets July 1, 1869	322,458 49
Liabilities	2,390 43

NEW-YORK, July 14, 1869.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on demand.

CHARLES BAMBURGH, Secretary.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE BEEKMAN FIRE INSURANCE CO., }
NO. 172 BROADWAY, CORNER MAIDEN-LANE. }

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 2d proximo. Transfer books closed 15th inst.

CHAS. H. ROSER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 15, 1869.

OFFICE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, July 13, 1867. }

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT, free of Government tax, is payable on demand.

A. H. WALTON, Secretary.

YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 176 BROADWAY, HOWARD BUILDING, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from tax, payable on and after July 6, 1869.

JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Cash Capital, $250,000. Cash Assets, $453,787.

A semi-annual Dividend of SEVEN (7) PER CENT. free from Government tax, has this day been declared, payable 2d August prox.

JAS. YEREANCE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, 14th July, 1869.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.

29TH DIVIDEND.

A Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared out of the profits of last six months, payable on the 15th day of July, 1869, at No. 122 Bowery.

Capital	$200,000 00
Surplus July 1, 1869	112,054 45
Assets	$312,054 45

Offices, No. 122 Bowery and No. 200 Broadway.

SAMUEL P. PATTERSON, President.
SAMUEL WILLETS, Vice-President.
WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.
GEO. B. RHOADS, Assistant.
NEW-YORK, July 10, 1869.

BROADWAY INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 158 BROADWAY, JULY 14, 1869.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000
SURPLUS	170,200

DIVIDEND—The usual semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., free from tax, was this day declared payable Aug. 2. JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

The Buffalo Fire and Marine Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 19th inst. New-York City stockholders will be paid at the office, No. 139 Broadway.

WM. LOVERING, Jr., Secretary.

BUFFALO, July 15, 1869.

THE ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK }
OF NEW-YORK, NO. 7 WALL-ST., }
NEW-YORK, July 21, 1869. }

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after 9th August next. The transfer book will be closed from the 28th inst. until 10th prox.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

ARE YOU INSURED?

OFFICE OF THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE CO., }
JUNCTION OF CHATHAM-SQUARE, MOTT AND }
WORTH STS., NEW-YORK, July 16, 1869. }

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., payable Aug. 2, 1869. Transfer books closed from July 24 to Aug. 2, 1869.

JOSEPH W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., }
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1869. }

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. in cash, free of Government tax, has been declared by the Illinois Central Railroad Company, payable on the 2d day of August next to the holders of full-paid shares registered at the close of the 17th day of July instant, after which date and until the 6th day of August the transfer books will be closed.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE CO., }
NO. 117 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1869. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared the usual semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. and the Government tax, payable on demand. Also, Twelve and one-half per Cent. in scrip for undivided profits, for which certificates will be issued to shareholders, dated Aug. 1, 1869, and bearing interest at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum.

WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN }
PETROLEUM COMPANY, NO. 122 BOWERY, }
(ORIENTAL BANK.) }

A DIVIDEND OF 10 PER CENT. HAS been declared from the earnings of the past six months, payable on the 2d of August.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

W. A. HALL, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, July 24, 1869.

OFFICE DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY AND }
BATTERY RAILROAD COMPANY, }
COR. EAST 14TH-ST. AND AVENUE B., July 20, 1869. }

SIXTH DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL QUARterly Dividend, free of tax, has been declared, payable at the office of the Company on 1st of August proximo. Transfer books will remain closed from this date until 2d of August.

W. WHITE, President.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, }
NEW-YORK, July 24, 1869. }

A HALF-YEARLY DIVIDEND OF five (5) per cent. will be paid at the banking-house on and after Aug. 2 next. The transfer books will be closed from 24th inst. to 2d prox.

W. A. FALLS, Cashier.

COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 151 Broadway, }
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1869. }

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, has this day been declared payable on demand.

D. M. DOUGHTY, Secretary.

GUARDIAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NO. 187 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 14, 1869. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 17th inst.

WALTER K. PAYE, Secretary.

ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, July 22, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from Government tax, has this day been declared, payable Aug. 2.

D. T. CHAPMAN, Jr., Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

EIGHTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 192 BROADWAY,
Corner of John-st.

CASH CAPITAL	$500,000 00
SURPLUS	255,337 93
TOTAL ASSETS	755,337 93

NEW-YORK, July 8, 1869.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

R. H. CARTER, Secretary.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 111 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, July 12, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the above Company, free of Government tax, will be paid on and after the 2d day of August next.

The transfer books will be closed until 2d day of August next.

H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY, NO. 82 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 19, 1869.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE UNITED States Express Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Two and One-half (2½) per Cent., payable at the offices of Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 84 Broadway, New-York, on and after Monday, Aug. 2, proximo.

The transfer books will be closed on Thursday, the 22d inst., and remain closed until Tuesday, Aug. 3.

GEO. G. FARNHAM, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 12, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three and a half per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after Monday, Aug. 2. Stockholders registered at New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company. Transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 15th inst. until Aug. 3.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

BUFFALO AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, BUFFALO, July 12, 1869.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have this day declared a cash Dividend of Four per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 2d of August next, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, where the transfer books are kept.

GEO. H. CHASE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 12 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 12, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on demand.

HENRY KIP, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 140 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 14, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

A. WILEY, Jr., Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 160 BROADWAY.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., free of tax, has been declared, payable on and after the 7th inst. JOHN BARRY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 2, 1869.

OFFICE METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 20, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

WILLIAM S. NEWELL, Secretary.

OFFICE FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 152 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 20, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.

THE OCEAN NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, July 21, 1869.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors of this Bank, held to-day, a dividend, clear of tax, of Three per Cent. out of the earnings of the last six months was made payable on the 10th of August next.

The transfer book will be closed from the 21st July until the 10th of August.

C. S. STEVENSON, Cashier.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., (5,) free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of August next.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 82 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

OPEN DAILY, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS from 4 to 7 P. M.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED on all sums of $5 and upward, free of Government tax.

Money deposited NOW will draw interest from Aug. 1.

WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

THE EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK.
No. 368 6th-av., (Booth's Theatre Building,)
Will open on MONDAY, July 26.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL SUMS FROM $1 TO $10,000,
Free from Government Tax.

Money deposited before Aug. 1 will draw interest from July 1.

WILLIAM M. GILES, President.
HORACE K. THURBER, First Vice-President.
HUGH MURRAY, Second Vice-President.
ISAAC S. BARRETT, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

William M. Giles,	Michael Connolly,
Horace K. Thurber,	Daniel J. Coster,
Hugh Murray,	Henry Harvey,
Henry S. Osborn,	Frank B. Thurber,
Elias P. Lawrence,	James Cassin,
Henry Welsh,	James B. Barron,
John F. Pupke,	Wm. L. McDermott,
Edward Henry,	Edward Smith,
John W. Bockhorn,	August R. Mattlage,
Bernard L. Ackermann,	Frederick A. Ridabock,
William A. Hare,	Richard Field,
George E. Myers,	Vincent C. King,
Henry Lassing,	Charles F. Mattlage.

BOWLING-GREEN SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 33 BROADWAY.

Open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Deposits of any sum, from ten cents to $10,000, will be received. Six per cent. interest, free from Government tax.

Semi-annual interest now due, and payable on and after July 21.

Interest on new deposits commences on the first of every month.

Accounts of depositors strictly private.

HENRY SMITH, President.
REEVES E. SELMES, Secretary.
WALTER ROCHE, } Vice-Presidents.
EDWARD HOGAN, }

SIXPENNY SAVINGS BANK,
ASTOR PLACE.

NOTICE.—The usual Semi-annual Dividend at the rate of

SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM,

(being the thirty-second dividend of this bank) will be credited to the account of the depositors on the 1st of August, and [illegible] not called for [illegible] will draw interest [illegible] August [illegible].

WM. MILES, President.
J. S. SLOAN, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 1,146 BROADWAY,
Between 26th and 27th sts.

Money deposited now draws interest from Aug. 1.

CHARLES PECK, President.
CHARLES T. ROGERS, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NOS. 396 AND 398 CANAL-ST., corner Laight.
6 PER CENT. INTEREST on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $6,519,553 36.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK, corner of 8th-av. and 34th-st.—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, free of Government tax, on all sums from $5 to $5,000, [illegible]

Six per Cent. allowed on all sums from $5 to $5,000, commencing from the first of each month.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock.

JOHN HOOPER, President.
JAMES C. BENNETT, } Vice-Presidents.
MAYER [illegible], }
J. F. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-av., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Aug. 1, will draw interest from Aug. 1.

J. R. KEELER, V. P.; C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Sec.

SIXPENNY SAVINGS BANK,
CLINTON HALL, ASTOR-PLACE, July 15, 1869.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual Dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. (free of Government tax) has been declared, payable on and after Aug. 2. Deposits made on or before Aug. 10 will draw interest from Aug. 1.

J. S. SLOAN, Secretary. WM. MILES, President.

DIME SAVINGS BANK OF WILLIAMSBURGH, NOS. 2 AND 4 BROADWAY.—Interest from Aug. 1, on deposits made on or before that day, at 6 per cent. on $5 to $5,000.

HARDWARE.

THE PROVIDENCE TOOL CO.,
No. 208 Broadway, [illegible] heavy hardware and ship chandlery; also,

PEABODY BREECH-LOADING FIRE-ARMS

for infantry, cavalry and sporting, [illegible] qualed for [illegible] elegant appearance. [illegible] list furnished by F. H. NEWHALL, Agent.

IRON WORKS.

Novelty Iron Works,
NOS. 77 AND 83 LIBERTY-ST.,
CORNER BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Plain and Ornamental Iron Work of all kinds for Buildings.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.
The largest stock in the City.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anaesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the very best manner, and do nothing but extract teeth without pain, so 29,000 [illegible] the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

DRY GOODS.

MOURNING GOODS.

Closing out of the Spring and Summer stock of Iron Grenadines, French muslins, Bombazines, Crape Cloths, Tamese, &c.,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

N. B.—Black Alpacas, 50c., worth 75c.
Empress Cloth, $1, worth $1 50, all wool.
Delhi Poplins at 75c., worth $1.
Beautiful French Robes, $2 50, worth $6.

JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 551 Broadway.

R. H. MACY.

You will find all Summer a full assortment of HOUSE KEEPING and HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, WHITE GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS, HOSIERY, FANCY GOODS, SMALL WARES, MILLINERY GOODS, &c., AT POPULAR PRICES, at R. H. MACY'S, 14th-st. and 6th-av.

AMERICANS VISITING PARIS CAN MAKE THEIR PURCHASES, AT WHOLESALE PRICES, THROUGH

C. H. A. CARTER,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 422 Grand Hotel.

All orders from America, with drafts on Paris Bankers, carefully and promptly filled.

TOYS.—A FINE ASSORTMENT OF EVERY description of toys, at STAVELEY'S, No. 870 Broadway, near 18th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO EXCELlent girls, with first-class references, one as good cook and laundress, the other as chambermaid and waitress; will be found most desirable help and will go in the country; also by a very efficient girl to do general housework. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, opposite the City Hall.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, about 30, a situation; very respectable and an excellent cook, French or English; meats, game, soup of all kinds, pastry, jellies, creams, bone, lard, &c.; country or City; best references; private or public; wages moderate. Inquire at No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-av., situations for a number of first-class cooks, laundresses, waitresses, chambermaids, nurses, seamstresses, houseworkers, young girls and those lately landed, for private families, summer-houses, hotels, &c.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as wet nurse; has a large flow of young, healthy milk; no objection to the country or to travel with a gentleman's family. Call at No. 344 6th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK IN A private family by a young woman who thoroughly understands her business; would assist with plain washing; City reference given. Can be seen at No. 337 East 22d-st., Room No. 4, first floor, in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; has good City references; no objection to the country. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK WITH excellent City references, a situation in a private family or genteel boarding-house, in the City or country; makes pastries, soups and jellies. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as cook in a private family who thoroughly understands her business; no objection to assist in plain washing; City references given. No. 337 East 22d-st., Room No. 41, flight in the back.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced person as nurse, or would do chamberwork and plain sewing; no objections to the country; reference first-class. Can be seen at No. 225 West 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A COLORED GIRL, A SITUation as chambermaid and waitress, and assist in washing and ironing; is fully competent; has the best of City references. Apply at No. 1,284 Broadway, second floor, near 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, 16 YEARS of age, a situation in a respectable family as waitress, chambermaid or nurse; good City reference; lives with her parents at No. 81 Roosevelt-st., second floor, front.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT COOK, who is willing to assist with the washing, a situation in a private family; best of reference; no objection to the country. Apply at 410 6th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER, EMPLOYment to go out by the day; is a good fitter and understands Wheeler & Wilson's machines. Call at No. 219 East 21st-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY A MONTHLY NURSE TO engage with some ladies to care them in their confinement; is fully competent. Any one in want of such will address Mrs. O'HANLON, 334 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A WIDOW WOMAN, A SITuation as housekeeper in a quiet family; has a little girl 8 years old, whom she would like to have with her. Address S. T. B., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, a situation in a private family. Can be seen at her employers, No. 38 East 39th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 186 Suffolk-st., between Stanton and East Houston.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, 1 1st-st., corner Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged Protestant man, who is a thorough horseman; understands the breaking and treatment of colts; also, the treatment of diseases, &c., of horses; care of carriages, &c.; would be a valuable acquisition to any gentleman's establishment; has the best of references. Can be seen at, or address, No. 120 West 50th-st., in care of Mr. George Lewis.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, a situation as coachman, or as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly; is a good, careful driver; understands all about the management and care of horses; unexceptionable English and also American references can be given; no objection to the country. Address, for two days, J. S., No. 346 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by an experienced (German,) married, no incumbrance; understands his business thoroughly; is a good City driver, careful and obliging; has best City references. Call or address M. H., coachman, No. 150 East 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A GARDENER OF LONG and practical experience, single man, Protestant, a situation; is very efficient in grape, green-house, fruit, flower and vegetable departments. Address B. G., at Bliss' seed store, No. 41 Park-row, New-York.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG man, a situation as coachman in a private family; understands the care of horses perfectly; best City reference. Address R. W., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG man, a situation as coachman or groom in a private family; good reference. Address M. L., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, by a thoroughly competent man of long experience, with the best City reference. Address A. D., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family, (country preferred,) by an Englishman, who would assist in garden and make himself useful. Address A., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CLERK OR porter in a store; good references given. Address A. S., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS girls for excellent situations, and all respectable girls and women of all nations and capacity and work; situations ready; come one, come all. BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—A MAN AND WIFE—THE MAN as butler, wife as cook—to go to a country city; pay good wages and give them an excellent home. Apply at No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—A COACHMAN; A SINGLE MAN, well recommended, and willing to milk. Apply to S. B. SYMS, No. 300 Broadway.

AT BEDELL'S.—100 GIRLS WANTED daily, at Nos. 340 and 342 4th-av. and 25th-st., viz.: ladies' maids, seamstresses, cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, nurses, waitresses, girls for housework, and those lately landed, suited immediately.

WANTED—IN A CLERGYMAN'S FAMILY of three persons, two girls to do the work of the house. Apply at No. 138 6th-av., above 10th-st.

A BUSINESS MAN WANTED—EARNest, educated and trustworthy. Address CAPITAL, Post Office Box No. 694, New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 80 gallons each. To be seen at No. 304 Pearl-st., up stairs.

$100 PER DAY DISCONTINUED.

Having obtained an extensive and wide-spread sale for our "CENTURY" brand of Fine-Cut Chewing Tobacco, we desire to announce that we shall not pack daily $100 in the small tin-foil papers after this date, July 1, its merits being so favorably recognized that this inducement is no longer necessary. To avoid misapprehension, however, we would add that we shall continue to pack orders for elegant Meerschaum Pipes in our "YACHT CLUB" and "EUREKA" brands of Smoking Tobacco.

The "YACHT CLUB" is devoid of Nicotine, and cannot injure the health, and is especially recommended to people of sedentary occupations or nervous constitutions. The trade are invited to send for circulars.

P. LORILLARD, New-York.

CAUTIONARY NOTICE.

We hereby give notice that we will take such proceedings as may be necessary against all parties who may manufacture, import or make use of any imitation of a handkerchief box, for which we have obtained letters patent for the United States, dated June 9, 1868, and which are recorded in the Patent Office, at Washington, in the name of our representative, for our behalf.

HENRY MATIER & CO.

NEW-YORK, July 22, 1869.

MACHINERY.

SECOND-HAND COTTON MACHINERY FOR SALE.—Cards, drawing frames, coarse and fine speeders, dead spindle throstles, warpers, dressers, &c. For description and prices of these machines, address

C. F. BATTLES,
Agent Tremont Mills, Lowell, Mass.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Cuba, Wednesday, July 28	Palmyra, Thursday, Aug. 12
Tripoli, Thursday, July 29	Java, Wednesday, Aug. 18
China, Wednesday, Aug. 4	Aleppo, Thursday, Aug. 19
Siberia, Thursday, Aug. 5	Scotia, Wed'sday, Aug. 25
Russia, Wed'sday, Aug. 11	Malta, Thursday, Aug. 26

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying emigrants.
First Cabin.....$130, gold. Second Cabin.....$80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris.....$145, gold.
By the Thursday and Saturday steamers.
First Cabin.....$80, gold. Steerage.....$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent; and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage, apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage, at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE, (via Halifax).........Tuesday, July 27, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, July 31, 11 A. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON. Saturday, Aug. 7, 1 P. M.
CITY OF CORK, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Aug. 10, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	45

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F. by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS...SURMONT...SATURDAY, Aug. 7
LAFAYETTE.......ROUSSAN..SATURDAY, Aug. 21
PEREIRE..........DUCHESNE.SATURDAY, Sept. 4
ST. LAURENT....LEMARIE...SATURDAY, Sept. 18

Rates of passage payable in gold, (wine included:)
TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.
TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $78.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE.

Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers, are intended to sail as follows:

COLUMBIA.......July 31	CAMBRIA.......Aug. 21
EUROPA.........Aug. 7	IOWA...........Aug. 28
CALEDONIA....Aug. 14	BRITANNIA.....Sept. 4

and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75. Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $150.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier No. 46 North River, WEDNESDAY.

IDAHO, 3,132 tons.........July 28, at 4½ P. M.
MINNESOTA, 2,965 tons......Aug. 4, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, 3,125 tons.........Aug. 11, at 4½ P. M.
COLORADO, 3,025 tons.......Aug. 18, at 3 P. M.
NEBRASKA, 3,392 tons.......Aug. 25, at 4½ P. M.
MANHATTAN, 2,865 tons......Sept. 1.

CABIN PASSAGE..........(Gold)..$80.
STEERAGE...............(Currency)..$30.
Saloons and State Rooms all on Deck.
Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier No. 47 North River.

VIRGINIA, FORBES, Saturday, July 31, at 10 A. M.
DENMARK, CATO, Saturday, Aug. 7, at 3 P. M.
ERIN, WEBSTER, Saturday, Aug. 14, at 10 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $75; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO ANTWERP.

CALLING AT SOUTHAMPTON.
INMAN LINE.

CITY OF LIMERICK.......................Aug. 4
CITY OF DUBLIN........................Sept. 1

And monthly throughout the season.
RATES OF STEERAGE PASSAGE:
For freight or passage apply to
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Cabin. Outside.	Inside.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
$200	$185	$150	$75

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, ON 1ST, 11TH AND 21ST, EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

JULY 31—ARIZONA, Captain MAURY, connecting with MONTANA, Captain FARNSWORTH.

Steamer leaving Aug. 11 connects closely with steamer JAPAN, leaving San Francisco Sept. 4 for China and Japan.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.—Freight for steamer ARIZONA, received until 4 P. M. on FRIDAY, July 30. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.
TWICE A WEEK,
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

The steamships
RAPIDAN, Capt. MALLORY, WEDNESDAY, July 28, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, July 31, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.
LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 4, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.
SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, Aug. 7, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

TO SAVANNAH AND POINTS IN THE INTERIOR OF GEORGIA AND FLORIDA.
THE BLACK STAR LINE OF STEAMERS.

Having withdrawn from the associated lines, will run a semi-weekly independent line commencing early in August next.

This line will give through Bills of Lading to all points in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and M. A. Cohen's line of steamers to Augusta, and also give through rates to stations on Central Railroad, Southwestern Railroad, Macon and Western Railroad, Augusta and Savannah Railroad, Georgia Railroad, Augusta and Macon Railroad, Milledgeville and Eatonton Railroad, Macon and Georgia Railroad, Macon and Brunswick Railroad, and points on the Chattahoochee River.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 90 West-st.
OCTAVUS COHEN & CO., Agents, Savannah.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 4 North River.

COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE......July 29
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE.........Aug. 5
MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, via Nassau, Aug. 12

S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

MARIPOSA.................Saturday, July 31
GEO. CROMWELL............Saturday, Aug. 7

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. For passage, first and second class, or freight apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, C. RYDER, Commander, will leave on WEDNESDAY, July 28, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector-st.

Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 71 William-st.
The steamship MAGNOLIA will follow Aug. 4.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in procuring the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and in relieving him of all annoyance to which they are ever exposed in traversing parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU. United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer MISSOURI, Capt. GEO. W. PALMER, THURSDAY, Aug. 12, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. WIER, Sept. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM, Oct. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 M.
The splendid new steamers
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN, Thursday, July 29
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Tuesday, Aug. 17.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR MOBILE.

VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.
The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the steamer
MERCEDITA, Captain STARKEY,
On SATURDAY, July 31, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. Is now receiving. Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line.
Has splendid cabin accommodations for passengers going to Florida or the Gulf ports.
For freight or passage, apply to
J. F. PATTERSON, Agent,
No. 177 West-st.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON

VIA FALL RIVER, DIRECT.
The world-renowned steamers,

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,

COMMANDER BRAYTON, COMMANDER SIMMONS,
WILL LEAVE (Alternate Days) DAILY,
FROM PIER—30—NORTH RIVER,
(Foot of Chambers-st.)
—AT 5 P. M.—
DODWORTH'S CELEBRATED ORCHESTRA.

Grand Promenade Concert

EVERY EVENING.
THE ONLY LINE RUNNING SUNDAY NIGHT.

PROVIDENCE Passengers by the above steamers will leave Fall River at 5:30 A. M., ARRIVING at 6:30 A. M.

RETURNING will leave Providence at 5 P. M., making direct connection with the boat, and allowing a good night's rest on board each way.

To better accommodate the public
THE SPLENDID STEAMERS,

NEWPORT and OLD COLONY,

COMMANDER LEWIS, COMMANDER MILLER,
WILL LEAVE (Alternate Days) DAILY,
(Sundays excepted.)
FROM PIER—28—NORTH RIVER,
(Foot of Murray-st.)
AT 5:30 P. M.
For BOSTON via NEWPORT.

FREIGHT received at Pier 30 up to 5 P. M., and at Pier 28 up to 5:30 P. M. each evening.

JAMES FISK, Jr., President,
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director,
CHAS. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent,
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent,
NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON AND NARRAGANSETT.
Capt. W. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR LAKE SUPERIOR.

WARD'S WEEKLY LINE OF STEAMERS, KEWEENAW AND ST. PAUL, running during the season to all Lake Superior ports.

One of the above first-class, low-pressure passenger steamers will leave the dock, foot Woodward-av., Detroit, for Duluth, Superior City and all intermediate ports every TUESDAY NIGHT at 11 o'clock, after the arrival of the Eastern trains, and calling at Port Huron, the terminus of the G. T. and G. W. Railroads, the following morning, connecting at Superior with stages for St. Paul, Minn.

Passengers for the Red River Country will find this the cheapest and best route. For tickets, rooms, or any information, apply to EBER WARD, Detroit, or BRADY & CO., Agents, Detroit, Mich.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.

THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD, THE ST. JOHN, DREW AND DEAN RICHMOND.

One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY AFTERNOON (Sunday's excepted) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with trains West and North. Returning, leave the Albany Steamboat Landing at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

FOR LONG BRANCH.—THE SPLENDID steamboat MAGENTA, Captain JOHN MANNING, will leave New-York from Pier No. 28 North River, north side of pier, foot of Barclay-st., daily (Sundays excepted) at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., leaving Long Branch at 7:30 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping, for passengers only, at Pier No. 4 North River, at 4:15 P. M., and on the morning trip up. Fare, each way, $1; excursion tickets, $1 50; commutation, one month, $20; two months, $35; three months, $48. On Wednesdays and Saturdays there will be an extra train from Long Branch to New-York at 6 P. M., landing at Pier No. 28 about 8 P. M. Horses, carriages and general freight transported. Dodd's Express Company will attend to all baggage and express matters and will have tickets for sale at their principal offices.
M. PAUL, Superintendent, L. B. & S. S. R. R.

TROY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The fastest, elegant evening river steamboats in the world. The VANDERBILT or CONNECTICUT leaves Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, Saturday excepted, at 6 o'clock, and foot of West 34th-st. at 6:15. Fare only $1 50, being $1 75 less than rail and 75c. cheaper than any other route, and like reduction to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, all points West, to Saratoga, Sharon, Lake George, all points on Lake Champlain, to Montreal, to all points in Vermont and Western Massachusetts. Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at Dodd's Express Offices, No. 4 and 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn. Also, at No. 363 West-st., above Spring-st. Passengers landed in Saratoga in time for breakfast.

FOR CONEY ISLAND.—THE STEAMBOAT NORWALK, Capt. G. W. WILSON, makes regular trips to Coney Island, leaving Christopher-st., North River, at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Warren-st., 9:30, 12:30, 3:40; Pier No. 4, Morris-st., North River, at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock.

The steamboat SYLVAN SHORE, Captain E. T. WILSON, makes regular trips to Coney Island, leaving North 8th-st., Williamsburg, at 8 o'clock; Broome-st., New-York, at 8:20, 11:20, 2:20; Peck-slip at 8:40, 11:40, 2:40; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12 and 3 o'clock.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVES NEW-YORK.	LEAVES RED BANK.
Fri., July 23......3 P. M.	Sat., July 24......7 A. M.
Sat., July 24......3 P. M.	Sun., July 25......6 A. M.
Sun., July 25......8 A. M.	Mon., July 26......9:30 A. M.
Mon., July 26......6 A. M.	Tues., July 27......7 A. M.
Tues., July 27......6 A. M.	Wed., July 28......10 A. M.
Wed., July 28......7 A. M.	

ALBANY AND TROY DAY LINE.—CHANGE OF TIME.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will on and after THURSDAY, July 8, leave Desbrosses-st. at 8:30 and 34th-st. at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Tivoli, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points West and North, via New-York Central and Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroads.

REGULAR SUNDAY EVENING BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The CONNECTICUT, the fastest elegant river steamer in the world, leaves Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., at 6 o'clock, and foot of West 34th-st. at 6:15 o'clock P. M., making through connections for all points West and Northwest via the New-York Central, Albany and Susquehanna and Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroads.

FOR CATSKILL.—STEAMERS THOMAS POWELL and NEW CHAMPION leave Franklin-st. Pier daily at 5 P. M., and SATURDAYS at 2 P. M., landing at Cold Spring, Highland, Rhinebeck, Barrytown, Tivoli, Malden, West Camp, Smith's Dock and Germantown, connecting at Catskill with stages for the Catskill Mountain House and with [illegible]

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—No dust; half railroad fare.—The beautiful steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier 37 E. R., foot Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45, and 37th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:30 A. M. on the arrival of the train from Danbury. Connecting with Danbury and Norwalk and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents; excursion tickets, $1.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN, FOR Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4:15 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, first below Wall-st., touching at [illegible] and other landings. Barney & Beecher's Huntington and Oyster Bay Express on board.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN.—LANDING at White Stone, Bayles' Dock (Ft. Schuyler), Great Neck, Sands' Pt., Mott's Dock and Glenwood.—Steamer [illegible] leaves Peck-slip every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at [illegible] Stopping at 34th-st., E. R., for passengers only.

STEAMER MARY POWELL WILL commence running SATURDAY, June 5, 1869, for Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, New-Hamburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Rondout, leaving foot Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:30.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon [illegible]

D. & T. SMITH'S STEAMBOAT Line for Yonkers, Tarrytown, Nyack, Haverstraw, Peekskill and all [illegible] landings daily at [illegible] from Harrison-st., Pier No. 28 [illegible]

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M. connecting with railroad.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MRS. VAN HAUGHTON, CELEBRATED medical and business clairvoyant; very reliable. No. 52 31st-st., corner 4th-av.

RAILROADS.

SUMMER EXCURSIONS.

Combination Excursion Tickets to all principal points in New-York, New-England, the Canadas and Lake Superior region, embracing many new and attractive routes, and a great variety of SHORT and CHEAP excursions as well as long and extensive tours, at very moderate rates, can now be obtained at the offices of the ERIE RAILWAY, Nos. 241 and 957 Broadway; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of 23d-st. and foot of Chambers-st., and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

L. D. RUCKER, Gen. Supt. WM. R. BARR, Gen. Pass'r Agent.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after June 1, 1869, the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries, as follows:
8:00 A. M. mail for Patchogue and way stations.
10:00 A. M., Merrick and all stations.
3:30 P. M. express to Patchogue, stopping at Jamaica, Valley Stream, Baldwinsville, Merrick, South Oyster Bay, and all stations east except Wellwood.
Passengers by this train will be ticketed through to Bellport and Fireplace, via stage from Patchogue.
4:50 P. M. accommodation to Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue.
6:30 P. M. to Merrick, and on Saturdays through to Islip.
All trains will connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway. The 8:00 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. trains will connect with boat for Fire Island.
ROBERT WHITE, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:

Through Express trains, at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M. and 6:30 P. M., daily. New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent sleeping coaches, through to Cleveland. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train to Meadville and from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train to Buffalo and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati.

For Port Jervis and Way, 11:30 A. M., daily, stopping at all stations; and 4:30 P. M., Orange Co. Express, connecting for Newburgh, Warwick, Montgomery and Unionville.
For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M.
For Greycourt and Way, at 8:30 A. M., daily.
For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M. Theatre train 11:30 P. M., daily.
For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 6:30 A. M., 9 A. M., 12 M., 1:30 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.
For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.
For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 12 M., *3:30 P. M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., *6:30 P. M. and Saturdays only *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 12 M., *3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5:15 P. M., *6:30 P. M. and Saturdays only *12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing-room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241 and 957 Broadway; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.
L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
* To Piermont only.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.—Trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, leave New-York as follows: Cincinnati and Chicago Express, 8 A. M.; Chicago Express, 10:45 A. M.; Montreal Express, 4 P. M.; Pacific Express, 6 P. M.; Night Express, 11 P. M. Elegant drawing-room cars attached to all day trains, and sleeping cars to night trains. The 6:30 P. M. train runs on Sundays.
APRIL 26, 1869. WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-Pres.

NEW-YORK TO MONTREAL WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.—On and after July 26, 1869, a passenger train will leave New-York and Harlem Railroad depot, corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 7 A. M., for Montreal, Ogdensburg and intermediate points.
Tickets can be procured and baggage checked to all points North.
I. C. BUCKHOUT, General Superintendent.
NEW-YORK, July 24, 1869.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M., and at 12 midnight, on Saturdays. The 9 A. M., 1, 4:15 and 5:15 P. M. trains run through to Monsey.
MAY 17, 1869.

EXCURSIONS.

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS.

The new and splendid steamboat SUNNYSIDE, the largest day boat on the river, will make regular Sunday trips to Newburg, leaving Pier No. 39 North River, foot of Vestry-st., at 7:30 A. M., and 24th-st. at 7:40, touching at Yonkers and Cozzens only, giving three hours at Newburg. Fare 50 cents each way.
Returning, will leave at 2:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 6 P. M.
During camp-meeting this boat will run to Sing Sing.

THE NEW, SPLENDID AND VERY fast steamer SUNNYSIDE is offered for charter to societies, select parties and Sunday Schools, as the most desirable boat in New-York for Excursions. Apply to J. C. GIBBS, on board, Pier No. 39 North River, or to CROCKER, WOOD & CO., No. 52 South-st.

FOR CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—The fine side-wheel steamboat STAMFORD in good order and ready for charter. Apply at the office of the Bridgeport Steamboat Company, Pier No. 35 East River.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF HOSPITAL FURNITURE, &c.
ASSISTANT MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 20, 1869.

Will be offered at public auction in this city, at Judiciary-square Depot, E-st., between 4th and 5th sts., on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of August, at 10 A. M., a large assortment of hospital furniture and appliances, among which will be found the following, viz.:

3,000 tin basins, 3,000 iron bedsteads, 2,000 delf bowls, 900 leather buckets, 500 wooden buckets, 19,000 tin cups, 2,500 delf dishes, assorted, 15,000 knives and forks each, 2,500 litters, 300 delf pitchers, 4,000 delf plates, 400 delf teapots, 600 saltcellars, 1,200 razors and strops, 10,000 tablespoons, 6,000 teaspoons, 50 mess chests, 600 rubber cushions, 5,000 yards gutta-percha cloth, 2,000 gutta-percha bed covers, and a large variety of other articles, embracing funnels, corkscrews, dippers, graters, lanterns, scales and weights, (shop,) slates and pencils, bedside tables, sick chairs, cots, horse litters, coffee mills, tin tumblers, &c.

With a small exception, the above articles are new. Catalogues with full particulars furnished upon application.

Terms: Cash, in Government funds only; 25 per cent. deposit required at time of sale, and all purchases to be removed within five days.
CHAS. SUTHERLAND,
Assistant Medical Purveyor, Brevet Col. U. S. A.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer; Salesrooms, Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade sts.; Art Galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, southwest corner of 12th-st.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, ON WEDNESDAY, July 28, at 12 o'clock, at our salesrooms, Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade sts.,
SPECIAL SALE OF FINE PLATED TABLE CUTLERY,
of the well-known manufacture of "Christofle, of Paris," by order of receiver, viz.:
40 doz. Table Knives, steel blades, spatule pattern.
24 doz. Table Knives, steel blades, spatule pattern.
24 doz. Table Knives, plated blades, spatule pattern.
24 doz. Table Knives, steel blades, straight pattern.
40 doz. Dessert Knives, plated blades, spatule pattern.
30 doz. Dessert Knives, steel blades, spatule pattern.
40 doz. Dessert Knives, steel blades, straight pattern.
20 doz. Dessert Knives, plated blades, straight pattern.
All of fine plated handles, "Christofle, of Paris," superior goods, and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, without reserve, by order of receiver.
At 10½ o'clock.
Also, a number of fine oil-paintings by eminent masters.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, viz.: Pianos, mirrors, curtains and mattresses, parlor and library suites in rosewood and black walnut; porcelain, glass and crockery ware.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, TWO STEINWAY AND ONE CHICKERING PIANO-FORTES, MIRRORS, CARPETS, CHINA, GLASS, SCHOOL FURNITURE, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell by auction, on TUESDAY, July 27, 1869, at 10½ o'clock, at southwest corner of Madison-av. and 42d-st., the entire furniture, &c., of the above school, comprising [illegible] maroon plush, sofas, lounges, easy chairs, marble-top centre and fancy tables, pier and mantel mirrors, three rosewood 7½-octave piano-fortes, (two of Steinway's and one of Chickering's,) brocatel and lace curtains, walnut and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, bookcases, mattresses, bolsters and pillows, blankets, sheets, counterpanes, mahogany dining tables, walnut sideboards, large lot china and glass ware, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, kitchen and laundry utensils, &c.
Also, 59 school desks, lot chairs and school furniture.
Catalogues at auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

JOSEPH MCGUIRE, Auctioneer.

RECEIVER'S SALE OF A PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.
JOSEPH MCGUIRE, AUCTIONEER, will sell by auction on FRIDAY, July 23, at 10 o'clock A. M., the printing establishment of Raymond, Caslon & Ades, situated at No. 47 Liberty-st., consisting of two medium Hoe presses, one quarter Gordon, two eighth Gordon's, Roper caloric engine, paper-cutting machine, four imposing stones, Hoe proof press, a very large assortment of book and job type, together with office furniture, including iron safe, desks, &c., &c. This is one of the most complete establishments of the kind in this City now in use, and should be seen. If so desired, the whole will be sent in one lot previous to the sale.
FRANCIS M. BIXBY, Receiver.
The above is adjourned to TUESDAY, July 27, at 12 o'clock. By order
FRANCIS M. BIXBY, Receiver.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY E. H. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY (Monday) July 26, at 11 o'clock, in store,
102 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.
279 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.
At 12 o'clock on Pier No. — East River:
719 boxes fresh Malaga Lemons, landing ex *Tiber*.

PROPOSALS.

SUPPLIES FOR THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

OFFICE OF PURCHASING AND DISBURSING PAYMASTER, UNITED STATES NAVY, }
NO. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 23, 1869. }

Sealed proposals, to conform in every respect with the terms and specifications contained in former advertisements, will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M. the 31st inst., for the following supplies, to be of the best quality, and delivered free of expense at the New-York Navy-yard, viz.:

BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.

450 feet Force-pump Hose, in lengths of 25 feet; and 99 feet Force Suction Hose, in lengths of 9 feet; all 2½ inches diameter in the clear, with couplings complete, of Benedict, Torrey & Twombly's Patent Combination Gum Hose.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.

1,000 pounds White Lead, 500 pounds Yellow Soap, 200 pounds Putty, in bladders; 50 pounds Solder, 200 pounds Soda, 5 pounds Muriatic Acid, 1 box Tin BX., 3 dozen Bath Brick, 2 dozen papers Brads, 1¼ inches. The following to be of assorted sizes: 12 dozen Paint Brushes, 3 dozen Sash Tools, 19 dozen Files, 1,500 pounds Round Copper Bar, 25 gross Brass Screws, 2 gross papers Iron and 75 pounds Copper Tacks; and the following, as per samples, to be seen at the Navy-yard: 2 dozen Patent Screw Wrenches, 4 large Hickory Mallets, 1 pair Rigging Screws, 36 yards Jack Chain Brass, 20 Lamps, with chimney-holders, and 12 dozen Lamp Chimneys.

Bidders are referred to the respective officers in charge at the Navy-yard for further information in regard to Supplies, and will state in their proposals the date within which they will complete deliveries, if awarded to them. Blank forms will be furnished at this office, and bids be opened at the hour named.
J. C. ELDREDGE, Paymaster U. S. Navy.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, }
OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT, July 13, 1869. }

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received until Aug. 14, 1869, for furnishing and delivering, at the site of the new Post Office, New-York, in such quantities and at such times as may be required, 140,000 c. feet, more or less, of dimension GRANITE, clear in color and free from seams, stains or sap. The stones will average 20 cubic feet each, and will be full to the square and true, sound in every particular, and according to a schedule of sizes to be furnished hereafter.

Also for furnishing and delivering, as above, 6,500 cubic yards, more or less, of GRANITE, LIMESTONE, or North River RUBBLE, to be flat on the bed, sound, and breaking with a clean, square fracture; one-quarter to be bond stones, to contain not less than 5 cubic feet, and no stone to contain less than 1½ cubic feet, or to be less than 5 inches thick.

Also, for 8,000 yards, more or less, of hard, durable STONE, broken to the size of hens' eggs, suitable for concrete.

Bids will be made by the cubic foot and yard, and will be tendered separately for dimension stone, rubble and concrete.

Payments to be made monthly, upon delivery and acceptance of the stone, by the Supervising Architect, or his agent, deducting 10 per cent. until the final completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond in the sum of ($10,000) ten thousand dollars, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded to him—the sufficiency of the security to be certified to by the District Attorney of the district where the bidder resides.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if it be deemed for the interests of the Government to do so, and any bid that does not conform in every respect to this advertisement will not be considered.

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Dimension, Rubble and Concrete Stone."

Bidders for dimension stone will submit in all cases a sample of the stone they bid for—six inches cube showing the different styles of cutting suitable to and showing the quality of the material.
A. B. MULLETT, Supervising Architect.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, }
OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT, July 13, 1869. }

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received until 12 M. of the 31st day of July, 1869, for the excavating and carting away of all earth from the site of the new Post Office on the Park, amounting to 52,000 cubic yards, more or less. The sand found on the site will not be included in the contract, but will be retained by the Department. The excavation to be performed as directed by the supervising architect or his duly authorized agent.

Measurements will be made in the excavation and the payments monthly, reserving ten per centum to insure faithful and prompt completion of the work.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond in the sum of ($10,000) ten thousand dollars, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded to him—the sufficiency of the security to be certified to by the District-Attorney of the district where the bidder resides. The Department reserves to itself the right of rejecting any or all bids, if it is deemed for the interest of the Government to do so, and any bid that does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement will not be considered.

Proposals will be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Excavating," and addressed to the undersigned.
A. B. MULLETT, Supervising Architect.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, }
OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT, July 13, 1869. }

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE-ceived until 12 M of the 31st day of July, 1869, for furnishing and delivering 20,000 barrels (more or less) of the best quality of Rosendale, or other cement, equal in quality thereto, on the site of the proposed Post Office building in New-York. Each barrel to contain at least 300 pounds of cement, and to be delivered in quantities of from 500 to 1,000 barrels, subject to the order of the Supervising Architect or his agent, and at such times as may be, in their judgment, necessary.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond, in the sum of $5,000, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract, if awarded to him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified to by the District-Attorney of the district where the bidder resides.

The Department reserves to itself the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so; and any bid that does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement will not be considered.

Proposals to be indorsed: "Proposals for Supplying Cement," and addressed to A. B. MULLETT, Supervising Architect.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, }
OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT, July 13, 1869. }

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received until 12 M. of the 31st day of July, 1869, for all and the whole of the iron fence and stone coping inclosing the United States property on the Park, New-York, 300 feet on Broadway, 300 feet on Park-row, and 150 feet circular connection between the two, being 750 feet, more or less, of iron fence and coping.

Said fence and coping will require to be removed on or before the 16th day of August next, and all portions remaining on the ground after that date will be forfeit to the United States.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Iron Fence and Stone Coping," and will be addressed to the undersigned. The Department reserves to itself the right to reject any or all of the bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so; and any bid that does not conform in every respect to this advertisement will not be considered.
A. B. MULLETT,
Supervising Architect, Treasury Department.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

Mr. N. B. GARDNER retires this day from the firm of GARDNER & INSLEE on account of ill health. The business of the firm will be settled by the remaining partners, who will continue the produce commission business under the firm name of INSLEE & CO.
NEW-YORK, July 10, 1869.
N. B. GARDNER,
CHAS. T. INSLEE,
JOHN SHUMWAY.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

EDWARD J. MALLETT, Jr. and DUDLEY E. SALTONSTALL have entered into copartnership as manufacturing chemists, under the firm name of E. J. MALLETT, Jr. & CO.
Office at No. 72 William-st., New-York. Factory at No. 298 Flushing-av., Brooklyn.
E. J. MALLETT, Jr.,
DUDLEY E. SALTONSTALL.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—CONRAD KUHNER, plaintiff, against ELLEN KUHNER, defendant.—Summons for relief.—(Com not served.)—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 7 Murray-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, June 22, 1869.
STEPHEN WHITEHORN, Plaintiff's Attorney.
The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 22d day of June, 1869.
jy5-law6wM

BUSINESS CHANCES.

SHOE STORE FOR SALE.—THE STOCK of boots and shoes contained in store No. 203 Washington-st., Hoboken, N. J., together with store fixtures and a valuable lease having about four years to run; must be sold within one week, by order of the Trustees. Inquire of H. TASKER, No. 61 Warren-st., or A. J. BATES & CO., No. 53 Warren-st., N. Y.

MEDICAL.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address, on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

LOSS OF MANHOOD, OR IMPOTENCE, resulting from the follies of youth, or other causes; young, middle-aged, or even old men, permanently restored to manly vigor. Those afflicted should be careful and find the right place. Dr. LEWIS has given his special attention to these diseases [illegible] for the last 40 years in New-York City. Office No. 7 Beach-st.

DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted on all diseases which have been [illegible] a specialty, enables him to make quick and permanent cures or no charge. Office, No. 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 3 BOND-ST., ONE door from Bowery, (late of No. 3 Division-st.,) can cure worse cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine, $5.

DR. HARRISON MAY BE FOUND IN his office, No. 177 Bleecker-st., at all hours. Correspondence, consultations and office strictly private. Experience in treatment is a guarantee of speedy cure.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED immediately by Dr. EVANS, No. 24 Chatham-st., without mercury; manhood restored by his Elixir of Life: recommended before marriage.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARried couple from about 1st of October; a front room and hall bedroom on second floor in a strictly private family; location between 34th and 54th sts., east side; unexceptionable references given and required. Address HARRY H., Box No. 131 *Times* Office, stating terms, which must be moderate.

ATTENTION.—BOARD WANTED CITY and country; desirable locations promptly filled; leave particulars at No. 678 Broadway; moderate charges for sending boarders; satisfaction guaranteed. Boarders directed free.

BOARDING.—A VERY PLEASANT AND handsomely furnished front room, second floor, with large closets, hot and cold water, gas, bath and board for two; only $16 a week, in the first-class house, No. 149 East 51st-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY—FOR TWO or three gentlemen to rent rooms in a private residence, without board; excellent location; immediate vicinity of hotels and restaurants. No. 22 East 24th-st.

A VERY DESIRABLE SUITE OF newly-furnished rooms to let. Also, one or two single rooms. Best of reference required. Apply at No. 45 West 26th-st.

A PLEASANT HOME, IN A COOL and quiet neighborhood, at No. 74 7th-av., near 14th-st.—Large and small room on second floor, with board; ample closets.

VERY ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms, en suite or singly, at greatly reduced prices for the Summer, at 170 5th-av., corner 22d-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—IN THE VILLAGE of Sharon, Conn., three hours from the City by the Harlem Railroad to Amenia Station; scenery beautiful; unsurpassed for health and comfort. Apply to L. WHITFORD, Sharon, Conn., or to the proprietor of the Gladstone House, Madison-av. and 27th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD—EIGHTY MILES from the City, opposite Hyde Park, 2 miles from North River; location high and healthy; farm house well shaded; good table; pleasant rooms; terms moderate; mineral springs on the place. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—PERSONS SEEKING recreation and the benefits of the salt water, will find good accommodations a short distance from Long Branch, where there is good fishing, boating and bathing. For particulars address Mrs. L. TUCKER, Shark River, N. J.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE

This favorite Summer resort, commanding a view of the valley of the Hudson unsurpassed by any in the world, and so justly celebrated for its delightful temperature, will be open from June 10 to October 1. Terms, $4 50 per day or $28 per week.

Stages connect at Catskill with the trains on the Hudson River Railroad and the day boats from Albany and New-York; also, with the steamboats THOMAS POWELL and NEW CHAMPION, leaving Pier No. 35, foot of Franklin-st., New-York, for Catskill, daily, at 5 P. M.—Saturdays at 2 P. M.
CHAS. L. BEACH, Proprietor.

RUTHERFURD PARK HOTEL,

ON THE DELIGHTFUL PASSAIC RIVER.
RUTHERFURD PARK, N. J.

A few very desirable suites of rooms may be secured in the above popular and elegant Summer Resort, forty-five minutes from the City Hall, New-York, via Erie Railway. Splendid boating, bathing, fishing and driving. Fine stabling. Elegant lawns and croquet grounds. Table and attendance unsurpassed. Apply at No. 11 Barclay-st., or at the hotel.
THOMAS F. WELLS, Proprietor.

COLUMBIA HALL,

LEBANON SPRINGS, N. Y.

As a pleasant and healthful Summer resort, is unsurpassed by any on the Continent. Will be open to October. Terms, $4 per day; a liberal deduction for families. Parties can leave New-York by the Harlem Railroad trains at 7 A. M. and 4 P. M., and in six hours arrive at Lebanon Springs.
HAZARD & CO., Proprietors.

CHITTENANGO
WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS,
Madison County, New-York. Terms at this picturesque and popular resort,
$3 PER DAY, $12 TO $18 PER WEEK.

WHITE MOUNTAINS—LAKES MEMPHREMAGOG AND WILLOUGHBY. FINEST LAKE SCENERY IN THE UNITED STATES, VIA CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY.
Seventy Miles Shorter than any Other Route.
Leave New-York, via New-Haven Railroad at 12:15, (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or New-Haven steamer, Peck-slip, at 3:15 P. M.
On Saturdays, the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.
Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

LANDON HOUSE—NEAR THE MISSISQUOI Springs, Sheldon, Vt., is now open for boarders and the traveling public. A share of public patronage is solicited. WILL LANDON.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Commissioners of the Central Park for and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Sixty-eighth-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, in the City of New-York.

We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First.—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to D. P. Ingraham, Jr., Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 32 Nassau-st., (Room No. 42,) in the said City, on or before the 3d day of August, 1869, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days next after the said 3d day of August, 1869, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Second.—That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office, of the City of New-York, there to remain until the 14th day of August, 1869.

Third.—That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land, lying and being on Sixty-eighth-street, in the City of New-York, between the Eighth-avenue and the Hudson River, and extending on either side of said Sixty-eighth-street, half the distance to the next street thereto; and

Fourth.—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term thereof, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 20th day of August, 1869, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

D. P. INGRAHAM, Jr.,
T. COMAN,
G. W. DITCHETT, } Commissioners.
Dated NEW-YORK, June 28, 1869.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Avenue A, from One Hundredth-street to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, in the City of New-York.—Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the sixth day of August, 1869, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, in the above entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of Avenue A, from One Hundredth-street to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, in the City of New-York, as laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1867.
RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Counsel to the Corporation.
Dated NEW-YORK, July 10, 1869.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Sixty-fifth-street, from Third-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York.—Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the tenth day of August, 1869, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of Sixty-fifth-street, from Third-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York, as laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the People of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1867.
RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Counsel to the Corporation.
Dated NEW-YORK, July 10, 1869.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Ninety-fifth-street, from Fifth-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York.—Pursuant to statutes in such cases made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the sixth day of August, 1869, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of Ninety-fifth-street, from Fifth-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York, as laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the People of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1867.
RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Counsel to the Corporation.
Dated NEW-YORK, July 10, 1869.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, Monuments, Headstones. The largest and finest stock. Mantels, also catalogues, sent to the country. A. KLABER, 126 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED marble and marble mantels, rich and elegant designs. T. B. STEWART & CO. No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

S. KLABER, NO. 52 1ST-AV., NEAR 3d-st., is selling marble mantels, headstones, at cost, on account of removing to his new factory.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE,

Corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.
SIXTH WEEK.
SIXTH WEEK.
LUCILLE WESTERN AS THE ———.
LUCILLE WESTERN AS COUNTESS DE LISLE.
LUCILLE WESTERN AS CARTOUCHE.
LUCILLE WESTERN AS THE PRINCESS.
LUCILLE WESTERN AS CAPT. ST. LEON.
LUCILLE WESTERN AS CLARISSE DELLVILLE
SATAN IN PARIS.
SATAN IN PARIS.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
GENERAL ADMISSION 50 CENTS.
GENERAL ADMISSION 50 CENTS.

Notice.—In compliance with repeated applications at the Box Office, the management respectfully announce the reproduction for SIX NIGHTS ONLY, AND ONE MATINEE of the beautiful play of EAST LYNNE ON MONDAY, AUG. 2.
In rehearsal THE SEA OF ICE.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
LAST NIGHT BUT FIVE OF
MR. EDWIN ADAMS,
MISS BLANCHE DE BAR,
MISS FANNY MORANT,
In Mme. de Marguerite's Domestic Drama, in five acts, entitled
ENOCH ARDEN.
MATINEE ON SATURDAY AT 2.
MONDAY, AUG. 2,
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON AS
RIP VAN WINKLE.
Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8 o'clock.
Seats secured six days in advance at the box office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

More	ADDITIONAL ATTRACTION,	More
Novelty.	G. L. FOX'S AMERICAN	Novelty.
Kiralfy's	PANTOMIME,	Kiralfy's
New	HICCORY DICCORY	New
Comic	DOCK.	Comic
Dance,	G. L. FOX (the unrivaled) CLOWN,	Dance,
Harvest	KIRALFY TROUPE,	Harvest
Home.	HANIOLA, IMRE,	Home.
Kiralfys	BOLOSSY,	Kiralfys
Appear	ELEVEN DANCERS,	Appear
Twice	WITH THE OLYMPIC'S	Twice
Every	CORPS DE BALLET.	Every
Evening.	TWO DIVERTISSEMENTS,	Evening.
Matinees	HARVEST HOME.	Matinees
Wednesday,	HUNGARIAN DANCE	Wednesday,
Saturday.	AS HERETOFORE.	Saturday.

MATINEES, 1½, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THEODORE THOMAS'
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS
THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON,
MR. J. LEVY.
THEO. THOMAS' UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA.
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, JULY 26, AT 8.

1. Fruehling's March (new).........Parlow
2. Waltz, "Soldiers' Dances".........Lanner
3. { Masourka, "Die Sirene" / Polka, Schnell, "Eile mit Weile" } new. Strauss
4. Lied. "The Standard Bearer".........Lindpainter
MESSRS. DIETZ AND LETSCH.
5. Waltz, "Wine, Women and Song" new.....Strauss
6. Fantasie, "Visions in a Dream".........Lumbye
7. Overture, "Poet and Peasant".........Suppe
8. Ave Maria.........Gounod
MR. J. LEVY AND ORCHESTRA.
9. Waltz, "Desputationen," (new).........Strauss
10. Polka, "Concert Haus," (new).........Bilse
11. Grand Quadrille, "Schnetzen," (new).........Strauss
12. Overture, "William Tell".........Rossini
13. Waltz, "Mand," Solo for Cornet.........Levy
MR. J. LEVY.
14. Selection, "Genevieve de Brabant".........Offenbach

ADMISSION THIRTY-FIVE CENTS.
PRIVATE BOXES, EXTRA, TWO DOLLARS.
Can be had during the day at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Schuberth & Co.'s, 820 Broadway.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Second week of Miss KATE FISHER. Second week of the wonders of the world, HAWLEY and MIACO, the Flying Men of the Air.
Miss KATE FISHER in the drama of THE CHILD OF THE SAVANNA and EAGLE EYE.
FRIDAY EVENING, Farewell Benefit of Miss KATE FISHER.

INSTRUCTION.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 111 EAST 36TH-ST., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 21. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Professors S. B. Mills and F. L. Ritter, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.

A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

RECTORY SCHOOL,

HAMDEN, CONN.

Rev. C. W. EVEREST, Rector, aided by five resident assistants. The school is closing its twenty-sixth year, and refers to its old pupils, found in all the professions and every department of business. Thorough physical education, including military drill, boating and swimming in their season. Age of admission, from 9 to 14. Terms, $750 per annum.
The Fall session begins Sept. 7.
REFERENCE—Rt. Rev. J. Williams, D. D.
HAMDEN, July, 1869.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-avenue, Murray Hill.

The house is spacious and airy, situated on the highest ground and in the most beautiful part of the City.

The aim of this school is to train up good women as well as good scholars.

Lectures will be delivered weekly by eminent Professors in science and literature.

The sixth school year will commence the 22d September. Applications may be made at the house personally or by letter. Circulars sent on request.

GOOD BOYS LIKE EXCELLENCE BETTER THAN SHAM—INQUIRE CONCERNING
RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY,
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
A wide-awake, thorough-going School for Boys wishing to be trained for Business, for College, or for West Point or the Naval Academy.
OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

A GOOD HANDWRITING TAUGHT in ten lessons; young men qualified for the counting-house; separate parlors for ladies; day and evening. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, Booth's Building, 6th-av. and 23d-st.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 277 Madison-av., southeast corner of 40th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention. Mrs. MACAULAY will be in town from the 8th of September.

THE ROUND HILL SCHOOL

FOR BOYS,
AT NORTHAMPTON, MASS.,
Begins its FIFTH YEAR on THURSDAY, Sept. 16.
For circulars or other information, apply to the Principal, JAMES F. SPALDING, M. A.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies,
No. 25 East 21st-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 21.
Address personally or by letter as above.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 27.
Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH
FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 8 and 10 East 46th-st., N. Y., will reopen Oct. 8, 1869. For full information send for circular. Address as above.

MRS. WILLIAMS'

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 28 West 39th-st., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 22. Letters addressed as above.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY, NEAR Trenton, N. J.—A first-class boarding school for both sexes; location beautiful; instruction extended and thorough; home comforts among the best; discipline paternal but exact; expenses moderate; pupils received at any time. Address Rev. T. HANLON, A. M., D. D., Pennington, N. J.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., reopens Sept. 15. Best features of European and home schools. Especial attention to modern language, music and art. Dr. Lewis' gymnastics. Prospectus at Dutton's, No. 713 Broadway, or of Rev. G. T. RIDER, Rector.

MISSES BEEKER'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, formerly of New-York City, will be opened in Norwich, Conn., Sept. 22, 1869. Address the Principals, Box No. 1,307.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Offers unsurpassed accommodations, safe and pleasant home, and superior educational advantages in solid branches and the arts. Fall session, 19 weeks; opens Aug. 16. Apply to G. C. SMITH, Prin.

MRS. PARKS & MRS. BENEDICT'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 163 Madison-av., (corner 33d,) reopens Sept. 23. For circulars apply as above.

AUGUST 1.—CHEAP LESSONS IN WRITING, Bookkeeping, &c.—DOLBEAR'S Commercial Academy, No. 699 Broadway. Applicants must secure seats this week. Ladies' cheap writing class, $3.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR Young Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Fall term Sept. 16, 1869. Facilities and location unsurpassed. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys; pupils received at any time. Apply early to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MR. RUFUS F. BUEL'S FAMILY Day School, No. 222 6th-st., Washington, D. C. Desirable school for young ladies finishing their education.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR Young Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

FEMALE BOARDING SCHOOL FOR sale. Inquire of Professor R. G. KIMBALL, No. 148 Livingston-st., Brooklyn.

UNION HALL SEMINARY FOR Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 14. Miss STEVENS, Principal.

TEACHERS.

AN EXPERIENCED CLASSICAL, mathematical and English teacher, with excellent testimonials, desires employment as tutor or teacher. Address TUTOR, Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager...Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8 o'clock.
CHANGE OF ENTERTAINMENT.
AUGMENTED ATTRACTION.
Engagement of the popular young comedian,
W. R. FLOYD,
who will make his first appearance in this City, after an absence of two years.
The favorite artist,
J. H. STODDART,
who will appear in conjunction with the
BOSTON COMBINATION,
from Selwyn's Theatre.
The performance will commence with Boucicault's drama of
THE LONG STRIKE,
with an unusually strong cast.
The evening's entertainment will conclude with F. C. Burnand's latest edition of
BLACK EYED SUSAN;
OR,
THE LITTLE BILL THAT WAS TAKEN UP.
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2 O'CLOCK.
Doors open at 1½.

WALLACK'S.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
In order to close the Summer season with more than ordinary eclat, an engagement has been consummated with the
EMINENT COMMEDIAN
JOHN E. OWENS,
who will make his first appearance at this favorite establishment in one of his
PECULIAR AND MOST FAMOUS SPECIALTIES,
ON MONDAY EVENING, AUG. 2, 1869,
supported by a carefully selected company of talented artists.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers.......JARRETT & PALMER.
LAST SIX NIGHTS OF THE
LYDIA THOMPSON,
THE LAURI AND CLODOCHE TROUPES.
LAST WEEK OF
SINBAD, THE SAILOR,
WITH ITS GREAT CAST, SPLENDID SCENERY, &c.
MONDAY, Aug. 2, 1869,
ARRAH-NA-POGUE,
WITH A STAR CAST.
DAN BRYANT, DOMINICK MURRAY,
ROSE EYTINGE, JOSEPHINE FIDDES,
A. Fitzgerald, J. Carden, H. Healy,
and many artistes of Metropolitan Fame.
SCENERY, COSTUMES, APPOINTMENTS AND EFFECTS ALL NEW.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

Authorized successor to Barnum's American Museum.
BROADWAY—corner of 30th-st.—BROADWAY.
OPEN EVERY DAY FROM 8 A. M. TO 10 P. M.
100,000 WONDERS AND CURIOSITIES.
TWO DAILY DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES.
ADMISSION TO ALL THE ATTRACTIONS 30 CENTS.
Every evening at 8, POLICE SPY. Every afternoon at 2, SPIRIT FRIEND.
Positively last week of E. EDDY.
FRIDAY EVENING—Benefit of Mr. SAM RYAN.
SPECIAL—MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 2, the beautiful WORRELL SISTERS and their burlesque company in
LALLA ROOKH—LALLA ROOKH.

THE TURF.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING WEDNESDAY, July 28, at 3 P. M., match $2,000, mile heats, 3 in 5, in harness; DANIEL PFIFER'S b. m. Lady Thorn; BUDD DOBLE'S b. m. Goldsmith Maid. Cars leave the South, Wall, Fulton and Williamsburg Ferries for course direct every five minutes.
WM. SHAW, Proprietor.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES

We are offering our fine City-made work at a reduction of 10 to 20 per cent, in order to reduce our stock. Parties buying fine CITY WORK will find it to their interest to give us a call before they purchase, and our prices will be made satisfactory.

We also have a good assortment of plain substantial work for the country, such as ROCKAWAYS, BUGGIES, DEPOT WAGONS, PONY WAGONS, PARK PHAETONS, &c., &c. All at low prices.

TOMLINSON, DEMAREST & CO.,
NO. 620 BROADWAY.

We have of SECOND-HAND carriages in GOOD ORDER, 1 six-seat Rockaway, 1 six-seat Brett, 1 fine Victoria, 2 Park Phaetons, 1 turn-out-seat Dog Cart. All at low prices.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—Prices greatly reduced for cash. New 7-octave pianos of first-class makers for $275 and upward. New cabinet organs for $45 and upward. Second-hand instruments from $40 to $175. Monthly installments received and instruments for rent. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway. HORACE WATERS.

AS PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS JENNYS & SON, 233 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avenues, rank as first in the country. For tone, elegance of finish and great durability their instruments are not surpassed by those of all their competitors.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at L. P. CUMMINGS' wareroom, 8 Union-sq. Sold on installments or rented, any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 20th day of July, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CHARLES C. WEBB, of the City of New-York, and State of New-York, and THOMAS H. TAYLOR, of the City of Brooklyn, in the State of New-York, who carried on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them, or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 11th day of August, A. D. 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M.
FRANCIS C. BARLOW, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN SIMMONS, Jr., bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by John Simmons, Jr., of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 4th day of August, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 8th day of July, 1869.
jy12-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN I. BRAGG, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by John I. Bragg, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 3d day of August, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 10th day of July, 1869. GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.
jy12-law3wM*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FREDERICK SHERMAN, PAULINE KNAUSS, WILHELMINE KNAUSS, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by the said bankrupts, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 3d day of August, A. D. 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., (corner of Nassau-st.,) Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 8th day of July, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
jy12-law3wM*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN I. BRAGG, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before James F. Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of John I. Bragg, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 10th day of July, A. D. 1869.
ALEXANDER OSTRANDER, Assignee.
jy12-law3wM*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FREDERICK REPPER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 9th day of July, 1869.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Frederick Repper, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, who was on the 2d day of January, A. D. 1869, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York. JOHN TODD, Assignee,
jy12-law3wM* No. 202 Broadway, N. Y. City.

NO. 2,014.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH JACOBS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Joseph Jacobs, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 8th day of July, A. D. 1869.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
jy12-law3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

NO. 2,022.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JULIUS WEINBERG, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Julius Weinberg, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 8th day of July, A. D. 1869. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
jy12-law3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

RELIGIOUS.

The Trial of Rev. Charles E. Cheney in Chicago.

Troubles of the Roman Catholic Church in the West.

Special Services in the City Yesterday.

THE CHENEY TRIAL.

The Grounds upon which an Injunction was Granted—Further Proceedings.

The excitement caused in Episcopal Church circles in Chicago, on Thursday, by the summary suspension of the trial of Rev. CHARLES E. CHENEY by injunction from the Superior Court, was very great. The bill upon which the writ was founded is very long and full of legal verbosity, but the following are its main points:

That the Rev. CHARLES E. CHENEY is Rector of Christ Church, and that, as such rector, he receives a large salary of $4,500 per annum; that he has been for eleven years in the ministry of the Church, and depends upon the salary for a livelihood; that he has been fitted by education and inclination for the practice of no other vocation than that of a minister of the gospel; that he became Rector in November, 1860, at which time the Church had a membership of but seven, a Sabbath School numbering 30 members, a congregation of 50, and a frame building worth $1,000, and no lot; that the Church now under his ministration has increased to 300 communicants and a congregation numbering 600 or 700 ordinarily, with a Sabbath school of 600 or 700 members; a stone church edifice worth $60,000, and a lot which belongs to the parish—the whole church property aggregating about $180,000; that the Rev. Mr. CHENEY states these facts to show that he has been blessed, humanly speaking, in the administration of said parish. He also states that, on the 21st day of June, he was served with papers purporting to be a citation and a presentment, copies of which he annexes; that, prior to the 21st of June, he was called upon by the Bishop of the diocese, who desired him to admit that he omitted the word "regenerate" from the baptismal service; that he (Mr. CHENEY) declined to admit the omission; and that he was then called upon by the Bishop, who requested him to promise not to persist in the omission mentioned; that he declined, not having admitted that the omission had been made; that the citation and presentment are void, for want of authority in the presentors. Here the bill presents at length the objections to the jurisdiction of the Court. The bill then goes on to set forth the proceedings so far as they have progressed, claiming that Rev. Mr. CHASE, and others composing the Court, had no jurisdiction to sit as assessors; that the accused had the right of challenge, which was disallowed by the Court; that the Court is prejudiced and not impartial; that it is subject to the influence of the Bishop, who has threatened Mr. CHENEY with deposition; that deposition prevents Mr. CHENEY from officiating in any other diocese, and prevents him from acting as the rector of his own parish; that it injures him in his temporal interests and, therefore, excludes him from the pursuit of his vocation.

The Court adjourned on Thursday until 2 o'clock the next afternoon. At that time Bishop WHITEHOUSE caused to be read the request of the Court for postponement of the further proceedings of the trial, and granted such postponement until July 29. After the adjournment, the Bishop of the diocese, the assessors and counsel for the prosecution occupied some time in secret consultation. The counsel for the prosecution has been promised a hearing before the Superior Court of Chicago, with a view to the removal of the injunction, on Monday or Tuesday next. The order of proceedings on that occasion will be, first, a motion from the counsel for the prosecution for the removal of the injunction; second, by the argument of the counsel of Rev. Mr. CHENEY, sustaining the injunction, closing with an argument by the prosecution.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The Troubles in the Roman Catholic Diocese of Chicago.

From the Chicago Tribune, July 23.

The affairs of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Chicago have again become the topic of conversation, the immediate cause being the meeting here of several prelates of the Church from other parts of the country. The protracted and apparently hopeless mental condition of Bishop DUGGAN adds, if possible, to the disordered and confused state of the temporalities of the Church, while in spiritual matters the discontent is hardly less apparent.

The financial condition of the diocese has been in a shocking state for years, and has been growing worse every day. Were it not ecclesiastical property that was involved, the estate would have been put through a Court of Bankruptcy long ago. This has been the result of mismanagement, or the management of business affairs by those utterly incompetent for the duty. Loans have been made at rates that would astound business men; mortgages have been executed with a recklessness and improvidence which, in the case of a layman, would have justified the interposition of a commission to take charge of the estate. There is hardly a piece of church property that is not mortgaged over and over, and at rates of interest and upon other terms that consume all the revenue to meet the annual charges, which have not always been met. Bishop DUGGAN's infirmity has led to the appointment of an administrator, who, no matter what his qualifications, has failed to win the confidence of either clergy or laymen. The course of the Archbishop of St. Louis (to whose province Chicago belongs) in the controversy between Bishop DUGGAN and some of the clergy, has not been accepted as either conciliatory or restorative, and has not been regarded, either at Rome or by the Church generally in the United States, as free from partisanship.

Underneath the whole matter lies another question, and that is the establishment of an American Church, in lieu of the merely missionary establishment which exists in the United States. Under the present rule the Bishops are nearly absolute, subject to an appeal to Rome. Under the other system the Church will be governed by ecclesiastical canons, and the government will be united and more domestic. Upon this point there is understood to be a division of opinion among the Bishops. When Bishop DUGGAN was removed to the asylum certain persons were nominated by the Provincial to Rome. The practice has been to forward the names of three persons, one of whom is selected at Rome. This was many months ago, and no action has taken place thereon. So deeply was the heirarchy interested in the case of the Diocese of Chicago,—which, except in the case of the first Bishop, has never had a harmonious episcopate,—that it is supposed that those high in authority in other dioceses and provinces addressed remonstrances to Rome on the subject of appointments. Nearly all the previous Bishops appointed to Chicago had been sent hither from St. Louis, and none of them have been fortunate. It is also understood that the clergy of the diocese themselves, by invitation from Rome or otherwise, have communicated their wishes upon the subject. The result has been very probably, that the appointing power at Rome has decided to proceed very cautiously, and to be well informed before acting definitely in the appointment of a new Bishop. The whole body of the American Bishops will go to Rome in December to attend the Ecumenical Council, and Archbishop SPAULDING, of Baltimore, the Primate of the Church in this country, it has been announced, will leave for Rome in September. His visit to Chicago, and his conferences here during the past week, have doubtless been by request from Rome, and the result of his inquiries, and the recommendations agreed upon, will doubtless settle the whole question.

Rumor names a number of persons as those selected for nomination to Rome as Bishop of Chicago; but, as nothing on this subject is known, we do not repeat them. But to extricate the diocese from its financial embarrassments, and restore the confidence and coöperation of clergy and laity, there must not only be a Bishop appointed at an early day, but a Bishop who will not come as a partisan to perpetuate a policy which has produced so much confusion, disorder and dissatisfaction. The diocese, in the hands of a competent business man, is a rich one, and fully able to pay off the debts which have been contracted; but the revenue for this purpose is purely voluntary on the part of the laity, who have shown that they will not be enthusiastic when they have no confidence, and when that confidence is neither asked nor desired.

FATHER McMAHON.

His Pardon and Release—Report of the Canadian Minister of Justice.

The following minute of the Canadian Council and report of the Minister of Justice in respect to the release of Father MCMAHON are published:

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA,
Saturday, 17th July, 1869.

Present, his Excellency the Governor-General in Chief.

His Excellency laid before the Council a report dated 15th July, 1869, from the Honorable the Minister of Justice, which is hereunto annexed, recommending that the remainder of the term of imprisonment which JOHN MCMAHON, a Fenian convict, is now undergoing in the Provincial Penitentiary be remitted, and that the prisoner be discharged from confinement.

The reasons adduced in the report of the Minister of Justice having been fully considered, his Excellency in Council has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the remainder of the sentence of the said prisoner, JOHN MCMAHON be remitted, and that he be discharged from confinement.

Certified.
WM. H. LEE, Clerk Privy Council.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
OTTAWA, July 15, 1869.

The Queen *vs.* JOHN MCMAHON.—The [illegible] in this case, who is a Roman Catholic [illegible], was convicted in October, [illegible], as an American citizen, entered [illegible] with intent to levy war against the Queen, having unlawfully continued in [illegible] being in Canada with other evil [illegible] while committing an act of [illegible]. On this conviction he was sentenced to [illegible]. The sentence was commuted to [illegible] twenty years, in accordance with [illegible] of Lord CARNARVON, the [illegible] State for the Colonies, bearing [illegible].

The defendant was one of [illegible] commonly known as Fenians, who invaded Canada in June, 1866, [illegible] which since they continued [illegible] resisted Her Majesty's troops, and killed and injured many of Her Majesty's subjects. Of the justice of the verdict, the learned Judge who tried the prisoner declared that he entertained no doubt. The prisoner, since his conviction, has been undergoing sentence in the Penitentiary at Kingston.

At the same assizes a number of persons were tried for being concerned in the same invasion; some were acquitted, and twenty-two persons found guilty, including the prisoner. Among the acquitted was one DAVID F. LUMSDEN, a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States.

Since the conviction of the prisoner numerous petitions from all parts of Canada have been presented for his release, or a mitigation of his sentence. The Roman Catholic hierarchy and clergy have taken especial interest in his case, and the Archbishop of Halifax made a special visit to Ottawa to intercede for him. Petitions have also been presented for some of the other prisoners.

With respect to all these Fenian prisoners, except MCMAHON, the undersigned would consider it altogether unadvisable to entertain favorably any such application, for the present, at least.

The Fenian organization in the United States, which caused so great a loss of life and property in 1866, still exists in full activity; its leaders still proclaim their intention of attacking Canada, and the Dominion is put to considerable expense in preparations to ward off these threatened attacks. Until this body is formally and finally dissolved, and ceases to threaten the peace of our borders, it would be obviously improper to add to their numbers by releasing men who would in all probability rejoin the Fenian body, and be treated as martyrs who had suffered in their cause.

The case of MCMAHON, in itself, presents no redeeming features, and, judged on its own merits, there would be no reason for extending to him any exercise of the royal mercy. But the undersigned is of opinion that it would be wise to make his an exceptional case, for two reasons, viz.:

1. That there were two clergymen tried for the same offence—one a Catholic, the other a Protestant. The former was found guilty, and the latter acquitted.
2. While the evidence against LUMSDEN showed some favorable features which might warrant an acquittal by the jury, enough was proved against him legally to support a verdict for the Crown.

If not all, a majority of the jurors, in both cases, were Protestants; and the undersigned believes that there is an impression, however ill-formed, among the coreligionists of MCMAHON, that even-handed justice was not administered in these two cases, and a good deal of irritation has been engendered thereby.

Now, it is important not only that impartial justice should be administered in fact, but that the country should feel and believe that it has been so administered, and it is especially advisable that any contrary impression should be removed from the minds of the Irish Roman Catholics in Canada.

The second and principal reason, however, is that Her Majesty's Government and Canada owe a debt of gratitude to the whole body of the Roman Catholic clergy in Canada. They were unwearied in their exertions in the cause of loyalty and good order; they spared no pains to prevent the spread of the Fenian organization through the Provinces, and it is due to their influence and exhortations that this nefarious conspiracy made but little headway among us.

As a mark of the appreciation of the Government of their noble efforts, and in order to meet the strongly expressed wishes of the Canadian Bishops and of the distinguished prelate, the Archbishop of Halifax, as well as for the reason first assigned, the undersigned has the honor to recommend that the remainder of the sentence of the prisoner be remitted, and that he be discharged from confinement.

All of which is respectfully submitted.
(Signed,) JOHN A. MACDONALD.

CITY SERVICES.

Lay Preaching—Services for the People.

At the door of Brookes' Assembly Rooms, No. 361 Broome-street, near Elizabeth, about 3 o'clock on a Sunday afternoon, the passer-by may be handed a card indicating that within are being held religious services in the form of singing, prayer, reading of the Scriptures and religious addresses by laymen. In the hall above, at this place, quite a goodly audience, for the season of the year, assembled at that hour yesterday. In conformity with the announcement on the cards, the services were commenced by the congregation singing a hymn, led by Mr. WASHINGTON HILLMAN, a tobacconist of Broad-street, who also played an accompaniment on the melodeon; and after prayer, Mr. ROGER H. LYON read a chapter, reciting the incidents connected with the refusal of the prophet Balaam to curse the children of Israel at the solicitation of Balak. After some further exercises, Mr. WILLIAM JONES, of the Madison-avenue Baptist Church, and Assistant Superintendent of Public Schools, arose and commented on the history and character of the prophet Balaam. You have heard, he said, the history of Balaam. God has been pleased to put into the Bible the history of men both good and bad, from all of whom we may learn lessons of virtue and true piety. Balaam, though instructed of the Lord, yet was always disposed to do evil, and always asking permission to act contrary to divine instructions. Balak thought he could bring down a curse on Israel if he only had a prophet, and thereupon sent for Balaam, who, against the instructions of the Lord, forced himself on his unholy mission. But when altars were built, and every preparation made for the purpose, God revealed to Balaam, with a force that even his wicked heart could not gainsay, the glorious future of the children of Israel, including the birth of Him who was to be King of Kings and Lord of Lords, and instead of a curse the prophet pronounced a blessing, being forced to exclaim, "Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his." Balak, who expected Israel to be cursed, was disappointed in hearing them blessed. But how could the prophet do otherwise, since God drew aside the vail which revealed to him the triumphs and glory of his chosen people! Taking the whole history of Balaam's conduct and his wish to die the death of the righteous, it is plain that it was a mere selfish wish. He was a wicked man, bent on a wicked purpose, yet seeing the blessings which awaited the righteous, he desired to die like them. Like many others in the present day, he was not willing to forsake his evil ways and turn unto that which is good and acceptable to God, but rather wished to enjoy the gratification of his own evil desires in life, and at death share in the blessings reserved by God for the righteous. But as this cannot be with those seeking salvation in the present day, neither was it so with Balaam. Though he did not curse the children of Israel, yet he excited the people to tempt them, resulting in a war, and on the day when Israel overcame the Midianites in battle, among the slain was the prophet Balaam. The lesson we must learn from this is that, though it is not wrong to wish to die the death of the righteous, yet that wish must be associated with the wish to live the life of the Christian. Many there are who, when seeing the death of the good exclaim, with Balaam, "Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his," but turning from that scene they straightway return to the pleasures and gratifications of sense. Without true repentance we cannot live, much less die, the death of the righteous. If, therefore, any desire to die that death, they must prepare to live that life. A true and hearty repentance, a living active faith in Christ the Saviour of mankind, following in His footsteps and obeying His will during life, can alone insure the calm and peace and assurance of hope which buoy up the heart of the righteous as they enter the dark flood which separates us from eternity, and ushers us into the habitation of the just in Heaven. After singing a hymn, Mr. GEORGE H. HANSEL, who is engaged in the insurance business, followed in a brief address on the same subject, repeating substantially the remarks of Mr. JONES. The Bible, he said, is a wonderful book. Human character is there delineated as it is nowhere else, delineations which of themselves alone are sufficient to prove its divine origin. None can study the character of Balaam without shuddering at the wickedness of his heart, and yet I believe him to have been to a great degree a self-deceived man, because, as is said of him, he loved the wages of unrighteousness. He was a prophet of God, and knew Him to be the true God, yet he hoped to secure His favor, and at the same time reap Balak's reward of unrighteousness. Though he knew his act to be against the will of God, yet he asks permission to do it; so also many in the present day, conscious of what is wrong, are laboring to persuade themselves that they may do it with impunity. In Balaam's history also, have we a marked instance of how "God maketh the wrath of man to praise Him," for in a subsequent chapter the Prophet pronounces his own doom: "I shall see Him, but not nigh; I shall behold Him, but afar off." As a man sows so shall he reap; thus Balaam, found fighting against God, falls. From this history of the wicked prophet comes to us the warning against a death-bed repentance. In such repentance, where the whole preceding life has been knowingly unrighteous, there can be but little faith placed. True it is that the thief on the cross repented and was accepted, but his case can hardly be taken as a parallel to a death-bed repentance in this day, for the probabilities are that the thief on the cross heard the message of salvation for the first time in his life, and in that same hour accepted it. Indeed it may generally be accepted as true of all, as of Balaam, that as a man lives so shall he die. Nor will the practice of mere morality suffice; if on it you depend, you are living a self-deceived life, for "without holiness no man shall see the Lord." Seek, therefore, Christ and [illegible] then shall [illegible] "die the death of the righteous, and your last end be like his." The services were concluded by singing a hymn and the doxology.

Good Samaritan Baptist Mission School.

Previous to the lay services in Brookes' Assembly Rooms yesterday afternoon, the Good Samaritan Mission School of the First Baptist Church held its session at the same place.

The teachers of this school are devoting themselves earnestly to the work of gathering under the influence of religious teaching the neglected children of the Fourteenth Ward in the vicinity of their Mission. The exercises were varied yesterday by the presentation of banners to several classes who had made the largest contributions during the past month. These little banners, together with a large number of others, carried through the hall, gave the audience the appearance of a regiment of lancers.

On the banners were inscribed such mottoes as the following: "Young Reapers," "Jesus Wept," "Mission Cadets," "Looking unto Jesus," "Miners," "In God we Trust," "Excelsior," &c. It is worthy of remark that the men and women engaged in this work are not those so advanced in years that worldly enjoyments have lost all charm for them, but on the contrary, young men and women in the prime and bloom of youth, to whom the world must now have charms if ever.

The monthly contributions collected by the children amounted to $20.

The Battle of Idstedt—Celebration by the Schleswig-Holstein Association.

The Germans in this City, who came from Schleswig-Holstein, celebrated the anniversary of the battle of Idstedt at Eagle Hall, corner Delancey and Chrystie streets, yesterday. The people of Schleswig-Holstein being a part of the German nation and belonging to Prussia now, were subject to the power of Denmark until the year 1864. Having been severely threatened in their rights, nationality and language by an open letter of King CHRISTIAN VIII. of Denmark in 1846, they in 1848 rose in war against the Danish Government. The war lasted till the year 1850. One of the most important battles of that war was that of Idstedt, July 24 and 25, 1850, when 27,000 Schleswig-Holstein troops fought 40,000 Danes. The former lost about 2,000 and the latter about 3,000 men. Although, through the fault of the commander of the Schleswig-Holstein troops, a Prussian General, the troops having fought most gallantly and with the greatest valor, the battle had not ended by a decisive victory in their favor, yet the result of it was that the Danish Government promised to fulfill all the wishes of the people of Schleswig-Holstein, except granting a separation from Denmark itself. These promises not having been fully filled by Denmark, a war broke out between Germany and Denmark in the Winter of 1863. The Danish forces, after a short but decisive war, were overpowered by the Prussian and Austrian troops in 1864.

Schleswig-Holstein was separated from Denmark forever, and became a province of Prussia afterward. The anniversary of the battle was to be celebrated in the cities and towns of Schleswig-Holstein with great ceremonies, especially by the unvailing of a monument on the battle-field in honor of the heroic dead, yesterday. The ceremonies in this City commenced at about 5 o'clock P. M., and were opened by a speech by Mr. HERMAN ENGEL, in which he gave all the historical facts about the battle. At the close of the speech a picture which had been hidden under a German flag, and which is a *fac simile* of the monument in Germany, was unvailed to the audience, bearing the following inscriptions in German: "Idstedt, July 25, 1850. Rest in peace, you true comrades; in our hearts you will live forever. In memory of the rising of the people of Schleswig-Holstein and the struggle of her sons for their country's rights and German nationality. Idstedt, July 25, 1869." The patriotic Schleswig-Holstein hymn having been sung by the audience, accompanied by the band of music present, Mr. HENRY CHRISTIANSEN read a printed document giving the history of the connection of Schleswig-Holstein with Denmark. The German national hymn, "What is the German's Fatherland?" having then been sung, Mr. HENRY NIELSON, in a very able address, showed the patriotism on the side of the people of Schleswig-Holstein in their war with Denmark. Several other recitals were made, when a general social entertainment followed. The audience, partly consisting of ladies, was not a very large one. A number of those present had participated as soldiers in the battle of Idstedt.

A Death Made Mysterious—Investigation Proves that it was Produced by Natural Causes.

About 1 o'clock yesterday morning Captain WALSH, of the Fourteenth Precinct, was notified that MAGDALINE MARRINI, aged 50 years, residing in the rear house No. 184 Elizabeth-street, had been found dead upon the floor of her room, and he immediately dispatched a trusty officer to make an investigation. The officer soon returned, bringing with him the husband of the deceased woman, and reported that there were some bruises about her head, and that one of the front teeth had been knocked out. Captain WALSH detained the husband at the Spring-street Station-house for a short time, while he made a further examination; but he found, upon close interrogation of the inmates of the house, that the deceased and her husband had always lived happily together, and being convinced that the marks of violence upon the head and face had been received by her falling from her bed in a fit, discharged the husband without having entered him on the blotter as a prisoner, and reported the case to the Central Police Office as a sudden death from apoplexy.

Yesterday Coroner FLYNN held an inquest in the case, and a *post-mortem* examination made by Drs. SHINE and CUSHMAN showed that the deceased had died from uræmia, and no evidence was obtained that she had received any violence from the hands of any person. A verdict of death from natural causes was therefore rendered, and the action and theory of Captain WALSH thus fully vindicated.

The Newark Railroads.

The Newark and New-York Railroad will not be opened to public travel to-day, as announced. Some delays in the completion of the depot in Broad-street, have caused the postponement from to-day until the 2d of August.

The New-Jersey Railroad, whose way travel threatens to be materially diminished by the undoubtedly superior location and accommodations of the new road, will, it is said, offer new inducements to the traveling public to retain their patronage. The road possesses one advantage in a depot at Centre-street, which accommodates a portion of the city distant from the terminus of the Newark and New-York line. This will not be abandoned by the opening of the shorter route which the Company is now constructing, direct from Market-street to the depot in East Newark. The quarter part of the way trains will pass by the Centre-street Depot, thereby retaining the patronage of that part of the town. Besides this, the Company will combine with the street-railroad companies, the stock of which is owned principally by the Railroad Company, to offer commutation rates over both the railroad and the street lines at a price not exceeding the present rate from the depot to New-York.

The Paterson and Newark Railway is completed as far as Woodside, and it is announced that trains will be run between that point and Paterson on the 2d of August.

Laying the Corner Stone of the College of St. John the Baptist.

The corner stone of the Polytechnic College, connected with the Church of St. John the Baptist, was laid with due ceremony at the corner of Willoughby and Lewis avenues, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. The services were conducted by Right Rev. JOHN LOUGHLIN, D. D., Bishop of Brooklyn, assisted by Fathers QUIGLEY and SMITH. The sermon on the occasion was preached by Rev. Dr. MCGLYNN, of St. Stephen's Church, New-York. The discourse was mainly directed to a justification of the provision of the higher branches of secular education, for the purpose of promoting and dignifying religion. The corner-stone was laid by Bishop LOUGHLIN, and after the usual devotional exercises provided for by the Catholic Church on such occasions, the service ended. There was a large assemblage gathered around the clergy, and much interest was evenced by the people in what was said and done.

The edifice when finished will be of brick, three stories high. It will be seventy-two feet in depth and of twenty-seven feet front, with two wings measuring 118 feet by 61 feet each; the entire cost of the structure is estimated at $43,000. It is expected that the east wing will be finished in February next.

Cases Before the Coroners.

Captain JOURDAN, of the Sixth Precinct, yesterday morning reported to the Central Police Office that ELLEN SULLIVAN, aged 46, of No. 39 Park-street, died Saturday afternoon after an illness of seven days, during which she was attended by Dr. ROSENBERGER, of No. 50 Centre-street, who had been paid $10 for his services. After death, however, he refused to give a certificate of death unless paid $5 additional, and as the friends of the deceased were unable to obtain the amount, they could not get a burial permit, and in consequence it was found necessary to call in a Coroner and have an inquest held. Coroner FLYNN will hold an inquest in the case.

Saturday afternoon WILLIAM GREEN, aged 12 years, was run over at Sixty-fifth street and Eleventh-avenue by a locomotive attached to an oil train on the Hudson River Railroad, and was instantly killed. Yesterday the body was removed to the residence of the boy's parents, No. 746 Eighth-avenue, where an inquest will be held by Coroner FLYNN. It appears, from the statement of witnesses, that the boy stopped on the track to look at an upward-bound train, and not paying any attention to the oil train coming down, met with his terrible death. All the facts, however, will be fully examined by the Coroner with a view of determining the amount of blame, if any, chargeable to the persons attached to the train.

ARCHIBALD LONGSTREET died yesterday, at St. Luke's Hospital, from the effects of a fall, on Saturday, from the scaffolding of a new building at the corner of Fiftieth-street and Fifth-avenue, as already reported. Coroner FLYNN was notified, and will hold an inquest.

Crimes and Casualties.

At a late hour Saturday night JOSEPH BREYDON and ALONZO JEFFERSON, with several others, got into a fight in the saloon No. 343 East Twenty-seventh-street, during which JEFFERSON was stabbed in the neck and arm, both wounds however being slight, and BREYDON received a severe scalp wound from some heavy missile. Police Surgeon PURDY dressed the wounds of the injured men at the Station-house, after which they were allowed to go home. No arrests appear to have been made.

MARY STANTON and MARGARET NOLAN became involved in a quarrel in the disorderly "dive" No. 75 Chatham-street, and proceeded to fight it out in the manner peculiar to the locality. By the time the Police arrived, and took both combatants into custody, MARY's lower lip had been bitten off and MARGARET had received a severe cut under the ear from a tumbler.

CHARLES LEARY, of No. 395 Eighth-avenue, made a complaint yesterday at the Jefferson Market Police Court, in behalf of his daughter ALICE, aged 9 years, stating that her person had been violated by GEROLD DONADI, keeper of a restaurant at No. 461 Eighth-avenue. The charge was founded entirely upon the statements of the child, but these were so explicit and circumstantial that Justice DODGE committed the accused without bail.

PETER CASEY, of No. 93 Cherry-street, passing through White-street at a late hour Saturday night, when near Centre-street, was attacked, as he alleges, by WM. MORRESSEY, a peddler, living at No. 10 Roosevelt-street, knocked down and robbed of 86 cents, his entire capital. MORRESSEY was subsequently arrested, and being arraigned yesterday morning before Justice KIVLIN, at the Tombs, was committed for trial.

TERENCE ARMSTRONG, an aged man, who has been blind for many years, was arraigned yesterday morning before Justice KIVLIN, at the Tombs, for being drunk and disorderly in the street. The officer bringing him in deposed that he had found the sightless bacchanalian in Centre-street disturbing an entire neighborhood by his antics, and the prisoner was therefore committed to obtain a season of sobriety.

Suicide of a Young Girl.

Last evening about 8 o'clock some boatmen congregated at the foot of Little Twelfth-street, North River, noticed a fair young girl, respectably clad in white waist and a spotted dress, standing on the edge of the dock and gazing steadily and thoughtfully upon the river beneath. But a moment after she had attracted their attention, they saw her suddenly spring boldly far out into the stream and sink under the water. The boatmen instantly went out in boats to her rescue, but only succeeded in bringing a corpse to shore. A crowd quickly gathered about the body lying on the dock; but of all the multitude not one recognized it as that of one they had ever known, and it was therefore removed to the Charles-street Police Station. Soon after its arrival there it was recognized as that of MARY KNUTEL, a German, employed as a servant at No. 21 Ninth-avenue. Nothing was learned as to the cause that induced her to take her life. The Coroner was notified, and an inquest will be held this morning. The father of the girl resides at No. 166 Second-street.

The Last Erie Railway Collision.

The collision which occurred near the Jersey City depot of the Erie Railway, on Wednesday evening last, appears to have resulted in the injury of a greater number than was at first reported, although the injuries were not in any case of a serious character. Among the number who were slightly hurt was the conductor of the train. Mr. JAMES, who resides near Paterson, N. J., is not in any dangerous condition. His injuries are said to have been nothing more serious than several bruises upon the body, a slight scratch upon the cheek and a sprained ankle. The employes of the Company at the depot persist in denying the truth of Mr. BOGERT's statement, but as Mr. BOGERT was there (to his cost) when the disaster occurred, it would seem as if he ought to be informed with regard to it.

Jamaica Bay Fishermen Charged with Arson.

During the celebration of the nuptials of an African couple at the house of THOMAS WILLIAMS, of Jamaica South, on Friday evening, an attempt was made to fire the premises by applying kerosene oil. The oil was ignited, and the flame which burst forth enveloped the house, when its inmates rushed out and discovered two men running across an adjoining lot, whom they recognized as FERDINAND SNEDEKER and THOMAS SMITH, who are engaged in the fishing business in Jamaica Bay. On Saturday the occupant of the premises appeared before Justice SNEDEKER, in Jamaica, and prepared a charge of arson against the two individuals. The Justice issued a warrant for their arrest, and Officer KERN took them into custody. ELIJAH H. NOSTRAND becoming their security, they were allowed their liberty until the hearing of the case on the 3d of August.

Yellow Fever at Quarantine.

Captain PROUT, of the bark *Lyman Cann*, from Matanzas, which arrived at Lower Quarantine yesterday morning, reports that the late Captain, J. R. GOUDAY, and one of the crew, named JAMES STEPHENS, died of yellow fever on July 18, on the passage from Matanzas, and were buried at sea. The Captain's wife also died of the same disease on the 22d inst. While at Matanzas six of the crew were in the hospital with yellow fever. Three died, the others were improving when the vessel sailed. On arrival, one of the crew, named JOHN ADAMS, was admitted to the hospital ship *Illinois*, with yellow fever. The *Lyman Cann* is bound to Queenstown for orders, but was obliged to put into this port for medical assistance.

Funeral of John A. Roebling, at Trenton, N. J.

The funeral of JOHN A. ROEBLING, the distinguished engineer, took place at Trenton yesterday afternoon. Mr. ROEBLING had for many years been a resident of Trenton, and the circle of his friends and acquaintances in the city and throughout the State was very large. The attendance upon his obsequies yesterday was numerous, thousands of the citizens of Trenton as well as a large number from this City, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Newark and Philadelphia being present. A special train over the New-Jersey Railroad carried the friends of the deceased from this vicinity, and special arrangements were made upon other roads in the State to accommodate those who desired to attend.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

AUGUSTUS ZIEBER, a passenger on the boat from New-York to Staten Island, narrowly escaped drowning on Thursday evening. He fell overboard in the Bay, and was saved by WM. HOLTON, one of the deck-hands, who bravely jumped in and succeeded in rescuing him.

The Central Park Meteorological report for last week sets forth the following facts and figures: Barometer—Mean, 30.056 inches; maximum, at 7 A. M., July 24, 30.152 inches; minimum, at 2 P. M., July 21, 29.844 inches; range, .308 inch. Thermometer—Mean, 71.02 degrees; maximum, at 4 P. M., July 24, 81.7 degrees; minimum, at 4 A. M., July 24, 61 degrees; range, 20.7 degrees. July 20, rain from 12:40 P. M. to 2 P. M.—amount of water, .3 inch; July 20, rain from 4:10 P. M. to 5:30 P. M.—amount of water, .01 inch; July 21, rain from 4:30 A. M. to 7:15 A. M.—amount of water, .64 inch; total amount of water for week, .68 inch.

About 10 o'clock last evening, as one of the Fulton ferry-boats was crossing East River, her paddle-wheel came in contact with a small boat containing a man and woman, overturning it and putting both its occupants in imminent peril. The deck hands picked the man out of the river, and THOMAS CANFORD, of Brooklyn, who was a passenger, sprang in and swam to the boat which the woman had succeeded in regaining, and brought it safe to shore.

LOUIS CLAPJEN, a French physician, aged about 60 years, was last evening found dead in his room at the Prescott House. The Coroner was notified to hold an inquest.

ALICE ROGERS, a homeless and penniless wanderer, was found yesterday in Whitehall-street by the Police, having in her arms a male child, thirteen months old, and very ill. She was taken to the New-street Police Station and thence removed to Bellevue Hospital in an ambulance.

The body of an unknown man was found yesterday afternoon floating in North River off the foot of Seventy-ninth street. It was secured and taken to the Thirty-first Precinct Station-house, the Coroner being afterward notified to hold an inquest.

EDWARD DONOHOE and three other men were driving in One Hundred and Tenth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, yesterday, when the wagon was upset over an embankment and the occupants were thrown out. DONOHOE was found to be seriously injured, and was removed to the Thirty-first Precinct Police Station, and thence taken to Bellevue Hospital in an ambulance.

Brooklyn.

At an early hour on Sunday morning, several men became engaged in an affray in the lager beer saloon of HERMAN OATS, No. 38 Gold-street. During the *melee*, one GEORGE BLISTER was twice stabbed in the head with a gimlet, alleged to have been in the hands of a man named ROSE. The assailant escaped arrest. BLISTER was removed to his home at No. 44 Gold-street.

DENNIS DONOVAN, of Columbia, near Nelson-street, assaulted his wife on Saturday night, and beat her about the head in a brutal manner. He was arrested and locked up. The victim was conveyed to the hospital.

Yesterday afternoon, as DAVID FITZPATRICK was driving alone in [illegible]-avenue, his horse ran away. He was thrown from the carriage and quite severely injured. A German, named LOUIS SELZER, while attempting to stop the animal, was knocked down, and, being run over, received injuries of a serious nature.

New-Jersey.

The first locomotive of the Newark and Paterson Railroad was received at Paterson on Thursday.

A scaffold on a building near the Central Presbyterian Church, in Orange, fell on Friday afternoon. Two carpenters who were at work were thrown to the ground and sustained severe injuries. One had an arm and three ribs broken, and the other received bruises on the head from which he has since been insensible.

JAMES OPLINGER, one of the victims of the gunpowder explosion which occurred near Paterson on Thursday, died in great agony on Friday night.

The value of taxable property of Newark has increased during the last year over $9,000,000. The taxable value of the real property in the City reaches $51,788,900. Last year it reached scarcely $42,500,000. The value of taxable personal property last year exceeds that of this year by upward of $32,000, being then valued at $22,140,576, and now at $22,108,150. The Fourth Ward is the wealthiest ward in the city. The value of its taxable property stands ahead of the value of the taxable property of any one other district not less than $1,500,000.

On Saturday evening a fire broke out at No. 445 Warren-street, Jersey City, on the third story. It was promptly extinguished. The damage amounted to $500.

Officer JOHN SEABACH, of the Jersey City Police force, died yesterday morning of congestion of the lungs, after four days' sickness. This is the first death in the force since its organization.

A STRANGE CASE.—The little son of Mr. JOHN FINCHER, of Thomaston, Upson County, is affected very strangely. He is able to respire only about four times in one minute; otherwise, he is apparently sound and cheerful, and he is able to walk about the streets. He is about 12 years old, and his breathing has been affected about three months. His case is a puzzle to all the medical profession who have examined him.—*Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle, July 23.*

Court Calendars for Monday.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 9:30 A. M.—Call of Calendar at 9:45 A. M.

Reserved Cases.

Nos.
58—Auld vs. Ferguson et al.
59—Dowling vs. Griffen.
61—Haselmeyer vs. Herman.
64—Parmley vs. Brown.
76—Hartley vs. Hartley.
84—Harris vs. Walbroth.
95—Hubbard vs. Bradhurst.
97—Hobbs vs. Losee et al.
118—Hughes vs. Cohen.
124—Lockwood vs. Farnum
142—Bray vs. Poillon.
150—Smith vs. White et al.
151—Same vs. Same.
155—Ketellas vs. Carpenter.
164—Lara vs. Lara.
170—Raymond vs. Canlon et al.

Nos.
175—Berry vs. Nelson.
176—Bostwick vs. Wildey.
180—Schafer vs. Schafer.
184—Crummy vs. Hagan et al.
193—McQuade vs. Isaacs.
194—Crummy vs. Hagan et al.
195—Steinhauser vs. Steinhauser.
197—Leinham vs. McKinley.
199—Bray vs. Poillon.
200—Gilman vs. Sickendorf et al.
201—Giraud vs. Posnanovich et al.
202—Burtnett vs. McDaniels et al.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

The People vs. Matthew Campbell; murder.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Saturday, July 24—11 A. M.

Consols open at 93¼ both for money and the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 83. Erie Railway Shares, 19; Illinois Centrals, 94¾.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, July 24—11 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens firmer but not quotably higher. Middling Uplands, 12¼d.; Middling Orleans, 13d. It is thought the sales of the day will reach 15,000 bales.

Breadstuffs are firmer, but unchanged.

FRANKFORT, Saturday, July 24.

United States 5-20 Bonds, 87¾.

PARIS, Saturday, July 24.

The Bourse is quiet. Rentes, 71f. 95c.

LONDON, Saturday, July 24.

Tallow, 46s. per cwt.

HAVRE, Saturday, July 24.

Cotton closed quiet and steady, for both on spot and afloat.

LONDON, Saturday, July 24—1 P. M.

Consols, 93¼, both for money and the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds dull at 82¾. Erie Shares, 19; Illinois Centrals, 94¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 22¾.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, July 24—1 P. M.

COTTON, 12¼d.@12⅜d. for Middling Uplands, and 13d.@13⅛d. for Middling Orleans. The sales of the day have reached 15,000 bales.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 100s. ⅌ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard firmer at 70s. ⅌ cwt. for American.

PRODUCE—Tallow, 46s. ⅌ cwt.

HAVRE, Saturday, July 24.

COTTON at Havre opens active for both on the spot and afloat, at unchanged rates.

HAVANA, Saturday, July 24.

EXCHANGE on London is advancing. There is a large business doing.

FRANKFORT, Saturday, July 24—Evening.

United States Five-twenties closed at 87¾ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Saturday, July 24.

Bourse dull; Rentes, 71f. 92c.

ANTWERP, Saturday, July 24—Evening.

Petroleum closed at 50½ francs for Standard White.

HAVRE, Saturday, July 24—Evening.

Cotton closed active on spot and afloat; quotations unchanged.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Saturday, July 24.

EXCHANGE firm at 1-10 ⅌ cent. selling. FLOUR quiet at $4 87½@$5 50 for Spring Extras. WHEAT active and firmer; advanced 1c.@1½c.; sales of No. 1 at $1 38@$1 38½; No. 2 at $1 36@$1 37. CORN firm; No. 1 entirely nominal; No. 2 sells at 87c.@92c., closing at 90c.@90½c. for fresh, and 87c. for old receipts; rejected, 82c.; no grade, 81c. OATS firmer, and advanced ½c.; sales of No. 2 at 69½c.@69¾c.; rejected at 66c.@66½c. RYE quiet; No. 1 sells at $1 12; No. 2 at $1 05@$1 07. BARLEY dull and nominal at $1 25, seller August. HIGHWINES firm, and advanced 2c.; sales at $1 02. Mess PORK active, and advanced 25c.@50c.; sales at $33@$33 50. LARD 18½c. Dry-salted SHOULDERS 13½c.@13¾c. Sweet-pickled HAMS, 16½c.@17c.; Rough Sides, 16c.; Short Ribbed Middles, 18½c. CATTLE steady and fairly active at $3 50@$4 37½ for Common Cows and Texan Steers; $6 25 for Light; $6 37½@$7 75 for Medium to Good; $7@$7 50 for Good to Choice. Live HOGS active at $8 87½@$9 12½ for Fair to Medium; $9 12½@$9 25 for Good to Choice. FREIGHTS steady—Corn, to Buffalo, 4c.; Oats, 3c. RECEIPTS—3,200 bbls. Flour; 27,000 bushels Wheat; 37,000 bushels Corn; 16,000 bushels Oats; 10,000 bushels Rye; 4,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—32 bbls. Flour; 37,000 bushels Wheat; 101,200 bushels Corn; 65,000 bushels Oats.

BUFFALO, Saturday, July 24.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 260,000 bushels; Flour, 1,600 bbls. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 38,000 bushels. FREIGHTS—12¼c.@13c. on Wheat; 11c. on Corn; 7½c. on Oats to New-York. FLOUR advanced 25c. on Spring; sales 100 bbls. Western Bakers' at $7 50; 40 bbls. Western Spring, $6 75; 100 bbls. State at $6 50; 250 bbls. Spring at $6 25@$6 50. WHEAT in fair demand, principally speculative, closing quiet and unsettled; sales 15,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee at $1 45, to arrive; 15,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee at $1 45½, to arrive; 8,000 bushels No. 3 Chicago at $1 34; 44,500 bushels No. 2 Chicago at $1 42@$1 42½ and at $1 43; 18,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee at $1 44. CORN quiet; sound scarce; sales 8,000 bushels Western at 99c.; 24,000 bushels No. 2 Western at $1; and 24,000 bushels choice No. 1 Western at $1 05, closing firm. OATS steady and quiet at 78c. RYE nominal at $1 20. BARLEY, none in market. PEAS scarce and nominally $1 30@$1 35. PORK steady at $33 50. LARD steady at 19c. HIGHWINES scarce; $1 03 bid for 100 bbls.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, July 24.

TOBACCO firm. COTTON nominally lower; sales at 32c.@32½c. FLOUR steady; Spring Superfine, $5 12½@$5 25; Spring and Fall Extra, $5 40@$5 80; Spring Double Extra, $6 37½@$6 50; Spring Triple Extra, $6 75@$7 50; Fancy, $8@$9. WHEAT steady and unchanged. CORN firm, at $1 05 for Prime Yellow; $1 06@$1 10 for Prime to Choice White; $1 11½@$1 12 for Fancy do. OATS firm; New, in bulk, 50c.; Old Mixed, 68c.@70c.; White, 74c.@75c. RYE firm at $1 25. WHISKY firm at $1 05. PROVISIONS advancing. Mess PORK, $33 50@$34 for extra heavy. BACON—14¼c. for Shoulders; 18½c.@19c. for Clear Sides; jobbing sales of Clear Rib Sides at 18¾c.@19c. Beef CATTLE steady at $3@$6 50. Live HOGS, firm at $8@$9 50. RECEIPTS—1,700 bbls. Flour, 17,000 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Corn, 2,200 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, Saturday, July 24.

FLOUR in good demand and market better; sales 2,000 bbls. at $7 for No. 1 Spring; $7 50 for Amber Winter; $8 25 for White; $9 for Double Extra. WHEAT firm and quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club held at $1 55 and Amber Michigan at $1 57. CORN very scarce and higher; No. 1 held at $1 07. CORNMEAL, $2 20 ⅌ cwt. MILLFEED firm; Shorts, $21; Shipstuffs, $23; Middlings, $29 ⅌ ton. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat, 8½c., Corn, 7½c. to New-York; Lumber, $3 50 to the Hudson. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 68c.; to New-York, 58c.; to Albany, 50c. Lake IMPORTS—24,200 bushels Wheat; 870,000 feet Lumber. Canal EXPORTS—7,500 bushels Wheat, 40,000 bushels Corn, 2,639,000 feet Lumber.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, July 24.

FLOUR firmer at $6@$6 25 for Family. WHEAT active; for New, prices higher; Red, $1 25@$1 30; White, $1 40@$1 50, the latter for Choice. CORN scarce and higher; in the ear wanted at 80c. OATS firm at 73c.@76c. RYE firm at 90c.@95c. COTTON—Nothing doing, none here. TOBACCO firm. WHISKY firm at $1; and holders ask $1 03. PROVISIONS firmer. Mess PORK, $33@$33 25. Bulk MEATS at 13c.@13¼c. for Shoulders; 15¼c.@16c. for Sides. BACON, 14¼c.@14¾c. for Shoulders; 18c.@18½c. for Clear Rib Sides; 18¾c.@19c. for Clear Sides. Sweet-cured HAMS, 22c.@23c. BUTTER at 24c.@28c. EGGS dull at 14c. GOLD, 136, buying. EXCHANGE dull at par, buying.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, July 24.

COTTON dull and unchanged. FLOUR dull; Superfine and Extras unchanged; Spring, Wheat Extra Family, $6@$7 25; Pennsylvania do., $6@$7; Ohio and Indiana do., $6 75@$8. WHEAT in light demand and quotations barely maintained; New Red, $1 50@$1 55; Old do., $1 40@$1 55. RYE unchanged. CORN active and higher; Yellow, $1 17@$1 18; Mixed Western, $1 14@$1 16. OATS dull and lower; Western, 76c.@78c. COFFEE—Nothing doing. SUGAR, 11¾c.@11⅞c. for fair to good refining Cuba. MOLASSES, 54c.@56c. for Cuba Muscovado. PROVISIONS unchanged. PETROLEUM less strong; Crude, 22c.; Refined, 31½c.@31¾c. WHISKY unchanged.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, July 24.

COTTON dull and nominal; Middlings, 32½c.; sales, 78 bales. GOLD, 136¼. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 150¼; New-York Sight, ¼ ⅌ cent. premium. FLOUR firm; Superfine, $6; Double Extra, $6 50@$6 75; CORN, $1 25; looking upward. OATS, 77c. BRAN, $1. HAY—Prime, $29. PORK, $34 75. BACON retailing at 15c., 18¼c.@19½c. LARD—Tierce, 19¾c.@21c.; Keg, 21¼c.@22¼c. SUGAR—Common, 10c.@11c.; Prime, 13¼c.@13¾c. MOLASSES—Choice fermenting, 63c.@64c. WHISKY, $1 15. COFFEE dull; fair, 15½c.; Prime, 16¾c.@17c.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, July 24.

COTTON dull and nominal; 34c. for Middlings. FLOUR firm; stock scarce, and low and medium grades wanted, but prices unchanged. WHEAT dull and weak; Prime to Choice Red, $1 60@$1 65. CORN dull; [illegible] OATS dull. New, 60c.@70c. Mess PORK quiet at $34. BACON active and advancing; Rib Sides, 18¼c.; Clear Rib, 19c.; Shoulders, 15¼c.@15¾c. HAMS, 23c. LARD firm at 19¾c.@20c. WHISKY—Stock scarce and in demand at $1 10.

TOLEDO, Saturday, July 24.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT active and advanced 2c.; Amber, $1 51@$1 52; Red No. 1 at $1 40@$1 42½; Red No. 2, $1 30@$1 32; White Michigan, regular, $1 42; No. 2 Old Red, $1 28. CORN a shade lower; No. 1 sells at 87c.; No. 2 at 86c.; rejected at 80c. OATS quiet and firm. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 5,800 bushels Wheat, 12,000 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—200 bbls. Flour, 1,800 bushels Wheat, 4,500 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, July 24.

FLOUR firm at $5@$5 87½. WHEAT, $1 70 for choice. LEGAL TENDERS, 74½. MINING SHARES during the week have been dull and closed weak; Alpha, 22; Belcher, 23; Bullion, 16; Chollar Potosi, 32; Confidence, 42; Crown Point, 30; Empire Mill, 70; Gould & Curry, 103; Hale & Norcross, 105; Imperial, 88; Kentuck, 168; Occidental, 19; Ophir, 30; Overman, 70; Savage, 80; Sierra Nevada, 10; Yellow Jacket, 54.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, July 24.

FLOUR quiet; Superfine, $4 25. WHEAT quiet; Red, $1 15; White, $1 25. CORN quiet; sales in bulk at 85c. OATS quiet; sales in bulk at 72c. RYE, $1@$1 10. TOBACCO—Sales 104 hhds. at $5 60@$15 75. PROVISIONS firmer. Mess PORK, $33. BACON—Clear Sides, 19¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 18¾c.; Shoulders, 15c.; Fancy sweet-cured HAMS, 22¼c. LARD, 19¾c. WHISKY firm.

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, July 24.

FLOUR firmer; Choice Iowa and Minnesota, $5 50@$5 75. WHEAT unsettled; No. 1 at $1 42; No. 2 $1 38¼. CORN firm at 90c. for No. 2. RYE, OATS and BARLEY nominal. Grain FREIGHTS quiet and unchanged. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 38,000 bushels Wheat, 1,600 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 87,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Oats.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, July 23.

COTTON dull; 31c. asked for Low Middlings; receipts, 63 bales; exports, 66 bales. FLOUR firm and unchanged. WHEAT—New, $1 25. CORN firm at 95c. OATS, 82c.@85c. Mess PORK, $34 50. LARD, 20c.@21½c. BACON—Shoulders, 15¼c.@15¾c.; Sides, 19¼c.@19¾c.

ALBANY, Saturday, July 24.

WHEAT—Receipts limited, with moderate demand; sales one lot Amber State at $1 50. RYE quiet. CORN slightly advanced; sales one car Western Mixed, on spot, at $1 13, and two car loads, to arrive, at $1 13. OATS slightly advanced; sales one load State at 85c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Saturday, July 24.

Spirits TURPENTINE steady at 38½c. RESIN steady at $1 65@$5 50. Crude TURPENTINE 5c. higher; sales at $2 70@$3. TAR unchanged.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, July 24.

COTTON nominal; no sales; Middlings held at 33c.; receipts, 31 bales; exports coastwise, 225 bales.

MOBILE, Saturday, July 24.

COTTON—Nothing doing; receipts, 25 bales; sales, 80 bales, after the close yesterday.

AUGUSTA, Saturday, July 26.

COTTON market quiet; sales, 40 bales; receipts, 5 bales; Middlings sell at 32½c.

DETROIT, Saturday, July 24.

FLOUR firm. WHEAT firm; Extra White, $1 72; No. 1 at $1 70; No. 2 at $1 44.

SAVANNAH, Saturday, July 24.

COTTON—No market; receipts, 140 bales; exports, 250 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, July 24.

Stocks active; Pennsylvania State Fives, third issue, 107; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 30¼; Reading Railroad, 48; Pennsylvania Railroad, 56⅜. Gold, 136.

[Advertisement.]

REPAIRING HOUSES.—No person should repair, paint or fix up a house without understanding the merits of HOLMES' Burglar Alarm Telegraph. It is the only security never broken through by burglars. Look out for worthless infringements called improvements.
E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-st.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Steamer	Date	From	To
City of Brooklyn	July 15	Liverpool	New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

Steamer	Date	From	To
City of Baltimore	July 27	New-York	Liverpool.
Holsatia	July 27	New-York	Hamburg.
Paraguay	July 27	New-York	London.
Idaho	July 28	New-York	Liverpool.
Cuba	July 28	New-York	Liverpool.
Tripoli	July 29	New-York	Liverpool.
Rhein	July 29	New-York	Bremen.
Virginia	July 31	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Brooklyn	July 31	New-York	Liverpool.
Columbia	July 31	New-York	Glasgow.

FOR HAVANA, ASPINWALL, &C.

Steamer	Date	From	To
Colombia	July 29	New-York	Havana.
City of Mexico	July 29	New-York	Vera Cruz.
Arizona	July 31	New-York	Aspinwall.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

TUESDAY.

Mails for Halifax, Bermuda, &c., by the *City of Baltimore*, close at the General Post Office at 11 A. M.

Mails for Europe, *via* Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg, by the *Holsatia*, close at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on the pier, foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:45 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

Route	Closes
North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Ellen S. Terry, from Newbern.—Mrs. Porter and daughter, Mrs. White and 2 children, Mrs. Slachter and 2 children, Mrs. A. R. Miller and 3 children, Miss Eckerwalter, F. H. Jones, P. Cheive, Capt. S. Sleight, H. F. Brown, Mr. Clayton.

In steamship Rapidan, from Savannah.—J. Huff and lady, Mrs. Powers, Mrs. Slocumb and child, Miss Stanford, Major H. M. Davenport, A. C. Davenport, Jr., Miss A. M. Davenport, Miss Whitesides, S. J. Whitesides, P. Carr, Jno. C. Calhoun, Jno. Swed, T. S. Ferrill, A. Stevenson, Eugene McCormack, A. Vetsburg, J. N. Shorter, Charles Aymer, C. H. Lent, Jno. H. Ostendorff, F. Fruchtlar, B. N. Strong, Francis Ferdinand.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 50 | Sun sets..... 7 22 | Moon rises. 9 14

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 9 26 | Gov. Island.10 15 | Hell Gate..11 37

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, July 25.

Arrived.

Steamship City of Brooklyn, (Br.,) Brookes, Liverpool July 15, via Queenstown 16th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale.

Steamship Ellen S. Terry, Chapin, Newbern, N. C., 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamship Niagara, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Albemarle, Couch, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Rapidan, Mallory, Savannah July 22, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship Franconia, Bragg, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steamship Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to J. Lorillard.

Steamship Valley City, Johnson, Washington, D. C., with mdse. and passengers to Philips & Brown.

Ship Ortelius, (Dutch,) Groote, Singapore March 17, with mdse. to John D. Wood. Had variable weather. Touched at Anjier April 6; passed the Cape of Good Hope May 26, and crossed the equator June 28, in lon. 36 23.

Bark Mendota, (of Bath,) Perry, Cow Bay 20 ds., with coal to Miller & Houghton. Had light westerly winds and calms the entire passage.

Bark Lyman Cann, (of Halifax,) Prout, (late Gouday,) Matanzas 13 ds., with sugar bound to Queenstown for orders; put into this port for medical assistance, part of the crew being sick; the Captain and his wife and one man died of yellow fever, and were buried at sea; while in Matanzas had six men in hospital, three of whom died, when the vessel left, the remainder were still in the hospital.

Bark Mary Rideout, (of St. Andrews, N. B.,) Gibson, Sagua 23 ds. with sugar to Brett, Son & Co.

Bark Simeto, (Ital.,) Naccari, Palermo 57 ds., with fruit to James Robinson & Co. Passed Gibraltar June 7; had light winds and fine weather. July 9, lat. 32 41, lon. 53 15, spoke fishing schr. Sarah E. Lewis, Smith, with 225 bbls. of sperm oil.

Bark Francisco Madre, (Ital.,) Ripeto, Leghorn 72 ds., with marble, &c., to Fabbri & Chauncey. Passed Gibraltar June 2; had light winds and calms almost the entire passage.

Brig Milwaukee, Brown, Millbridge 15 ds., with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Brig J. Richards, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Roach, Ponce, P. R., 14 ds., with sugar and molasses to Boyd & Hincken. Left in port bark Vivid and brig Harry, ldg. for New-York; brig Alice Franklin, ldg. for a port N. of Hatteras.

Brig Adrio, (of Halifax,) McKenzie, St. Thomas 21 ds., with railroad iron to H. J. De Wolfe & Co. July 15, lat. 31 24, lon. 69 02, exchanged signals with brig M. Louise Miller. July 21, no lat., spoke schr. Joseph Oakes, from Bangor for Cardenas.

Brig Wm. H. Parks, Dunham, New-Haven, for Alexandria.

Brig Potomac, Carr, Bangor 10 ds., with lumber to Bell & Bros.

Brig Napier (of Sidney, C. B.,) Brown, Cow Bay 12 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain. Has had light westerly winds the entire passage.

Brig Ellen (of Sidney, C. B.,) Kerr, Bridgeport, C. B., 13 ds., with coal, to C. B. Swain. Had light westerly and S. W. winds the entire passage.

Schr. Ella, Jackson, Tampico 27 ds., with hides, hemp, &c., to Bruginere & Thebaud. Has had three men sick, one of whom died at 4 this morning.

Schr. Kitten, (of Jersey,) Le Sesleur, Seville 39 ds., with cork, lead, &c., to Geo. F. Bulley. Had light winds and calms during latter part of passage; July 22, off Nantucket, spoke Brig Orilte, from Sidney, N. S., bound E.

Schr. L. P. Pharo, Collins, Georgetown, D. C., for Hoboken.

Schr. A. F. Kindberg, Thomas, Georgetown, D. C., for Hoboken.

Schr. Samuel N. Smith, Barry, Lockville, N. C., 5 ds., with lumber to Thomas & Holmes.

Schr. Maria Jane, Jones, Georgetown, D. C., for Bridgeport.

Schr. Reading Railroad No. 45, Rose, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Niantic, Chapman, George's Banks, with fish to Rogers & Co.

Schr. Victor, Fish, George's Banks, with fish to B. Miller.

Schr. Reading Railroad No. 49, Norwood, New-Haven.

Schr. Wm. McCobb, Chipman, Bangor 9 ds., with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Rainbow, Alexander, Bangor 7 ds., with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Marion Draper, Meady, Gardiner, with lumber to J. Applegate.

Schr. May Day, Adams, Bangor 8 ds., with lumber for Newark.

Schr. Wm. Riley, Brown, George's Banks, with fish to Rogers & Co.

Schr. New-Zealand, Cook, Bangor 8 ds., with lumber to H. W. Loud & Co.

Schr. Magnolia, (Br.,) Sheridan, Windsor, N. S., 13 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Schr. Village Queen, Tillerson, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. M. A. Predmore, Hart, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. B. E. Sharp, Cole, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. New Regulus, Halleck, New-Haven, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Dr. Wm. Power, Pendleton, New-Haven, for Trenton.

Schr. James Hoffman, Stevens, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Jennie A. Sheppard, Van Cleaf, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Walter Scott, Sypher, St. John's, N. B., 12 ds., with lumber to Jed. Frye & Co.

Schr. Paragon, Wahab, Washington, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to Tyler & Wiggins.

Schr. George H. Mills, Mills, Georgetown, D. C., for Poughkeepsie.

Schr. J. J. Ward, Inman, Alexandria 4 ds., with coal to American Coal Company.

Schr. James Buchanan, Kelly, New-Haven.
Schr. Edw. Lindsley, Hill, New-Haven.
Schr. Editor, Black, New-Haven.
Schr. Just, Smith, New-Haven.
Schr. Reading Railroad No. 44, Lynch, New-Haven.
Schr. Reading Railroad No. 53, Wells, New-Haven.
Schr. Racer, Howard, Cold Spring.
Schr. Vermillion, Haskell, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. Splendid, Phinney, Providence, for Albany.
Schr. Lavinia Jane, Conklin, Providence.
Schr. J. R. McFee, Williams, Providence.
Schr. Forest Home, Horn, Providence.
Schr. J. Paine, Rich, Providence.
Schr. Maria Louisa, Snow, Providence.
Schr. Emily C. Dennison, Allen, Providence.
Schr. Laura Robinson, Robinson, Providence.
Scer. Susan & Mary, Crowell, Providence.
Schr. Thames, Robinson, Providence.
Schr. Harriet & Ned, Green, Bridgeport.
Schr. Geo. P. Kane, Ball, Bridgeport.
Schr. Hannah Chave, Lewis, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Geo. Washington, Peck, Stamford.
Schr. Emily, Morrell, Stamford.
Schr. Whistler, Kief, Taunton.
Schr. Stephen Waterman, Chase, New-Bedford.
Schr. Julia S. Swan, Arnold, Northport.
Schr. Maria, Long, Port Jefferson.
Schr. Geo. H. Davis, Morton, Stonybrook.
Schr. Isaac H. Borden, Hadwin, Fall River.
Schr. Mary Tice, Tice, Providence.
Schr. Silver Spray, Gordon, Fall River.
Schr. Reading Railroad No. 34, Shalor, New-Haven.
Schr. Mary Anna, Lennon, Bangor via Bridgeport.
Schr. Garland, Lindsley, Fall River.
Schr. Emma & Ellen, Fox, Hartford.
Schr. Sterling, Davis, Brookhaven.
Schr. Eliza Hamilton, Seaman, New-Haven.
Schr. Triumph, Chester, Noank, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Stephen Morgan, Nichols, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Daniel Holmes, Rulon, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. J. A. Chamberlain, Robinson, Virginia.
Schr. J. L. Adkins, Robinson, Virginia.
Schr. Lydia Budd, Budd, Virginia.
Schr. Henry Cole, Petersen, Virginia.
Schr. J. & D. Dramer, Mathews, Virginia.
Schr. Henry T. Wood, Curles, Virginia.
Schr. Elizabeth White, Deacon, Virginia.
Schr. J. Lenthall, Martin, Virginia.
Schr. Hannie E. Predmore, Predmore, Virginia.
Schr. C. B. Clements, Hastings, Virginia.
Schr. J. W. Hine, Nickerson, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Geo. Downing, Peck, Northport.
Schr. Jane, Gorham, Bridgeport.
Schr. Wm. Boardman, Billurd, Hartford.
Schr. Hester, Davis, Portchester.
Schr. Convoy, French, Virginia.
Sloop Eliza Seyvens, Wood, Virginia.
Schr. F. P. Simpson, Vail, Virginia.
Schr. Snow Flake, Brown, Virginia.
Schr. A. E. Cake, Blake, Virginia.
Schr. Spray, Scull, Virginia.
Schr. Susie R. Golt, Morris, Virginia.
Schr. John F. Doughty, Dukes, Virginia.

WIND—At sunset, S. W., hazy.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 25.—Arr. steamer Siberia, from Liverpool; barks Jessie Coffin, London; Concordia, St. Michael's; Norah, Cienfuegos; Desah, New-Orleans; R. G. W. Dodge, Georgetown; Almoner, Philadelphia; brigs Fawn, Kingston, Jam.; Princess Beatrice, Cienfuegos; Jacinto, do.; E. A. Carver, Remedios; Antilles, Trinidad; J. Clark, Havana; M. C. Roseville, Pensacola; H. Houston, do.; Cosmos, Alexandria; J. Wesley, Baltimore; Elvira, Philadelphia; Guiding Star, do.; Nuevitas, Hoboken; schr. Albatross, St. Martin's.

CHARLESTON, July 25.—Arr. steamships Magnolia, from New-York; Sea Gull, Baltimore; brig Hampden, New-York; schrs. S. B. Strong, Philadelphia; Stampede, Boston; My Rover, New-York, and Louis A. Smith, do.

Sld. schrs. C. S. Groves, for Philadelphia; E. Waterman, New-York.

HOLMES' HOLE, July 24, A. M.—Arr. schrs. Webster Barnard, Smith, and Sarah A. Reed, Reed, from Boston for Philadelphia; John E. Dailey, Wall, do. for Baltimore; E. S. Conant, Gerrish, Calais for Philadelphia; Mail, Merrill, Bangor for New-Haven; Ellen, Wyman, of and from St. John, N. B., for New-York. The Ellen ran ashore on the East Chop night of the 23d inst.; she will probably come off at the next high tide.

Arr. and sld. schrs. L. S. Levering, Corson, and E. G. Irwin, Atkins, Philadelphia for Boston; Giraffe, Parker, Jonesport for New-York. Also sld. schr. R. L. Kenney.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 24.—Arr. ship Barrowdale, from Newcastle, N. S. W.

Sld. bark Greensbury.

25th.—Arr. ship Sacramento, from New-York.

Sld. Alice Davis, for Liverpool.

Notice to Mariners.

BALTIC—GULF OF RIGA.

Alteration in Filsand Light, and Temporary Light during Alteration.

The Russian Government has given notice that the following alteration will be made this year in the light on Filsand Island, Gulf of Riga:

The present light will be replaced by a light of the first order, and the illuminating apparatus will be changed to dioptric or by lenses.

Also, that from the 1st day of June, 1869, and during the time the alterations are being made, a temporary fixed white light would be exhibited from the tower, elevated 118 feet above the sea.

The illuminating apparatus is catoptric or by reflectors.

By order of the Light-house Board.
W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Office Light-house Board, Washington, D. C., July 7, 1869.

This notice will only temporarily affect the charts of the Gulf of Riga and Baltic Lights List, No. 295.

Spoken, &c.

Alpha—Norw. ship, from Singapore for Liverpool, 69 ds. out, May 23, lat. 34 54 S., lon. 24 52 E.

Ben. Nevis—Br. bark, from Algoa Bay for New-York, 9 ds. out, May 30, no lat., &c.

Colorado—ship, from Calcutta for New-York, 39 ds. out, April 21, lat. 18 5 S., lon. 75 55 E.

Emeile—N. G. bark, bound N., April 18, lat. 15 S., lon. 83 49 E.

Garibaldi—Br. ship, from Saigoon for Falmouth, 84 ds. out, May 30, lat. 33 46 S., lon. 16 47 E.

Ida—brig, from Shelburne, N. S., for Plymouth, Eng., July 14, lat. 43, lon. 65.

Lola—Br. bark, from Saigoon for Falmouth, 65 ds. out, April 29, lat. 23 21, lon. 60 E.

Melaine—Br. ship, from Bombay for Liverpool, 59 ds. out, May 21, lat. 34 47 S., lon. 25 5 E.

PRATT'S ASTRAL OIL

FOR FAMILY USE—NO CHANGE OF LAMPS required—A perfectly Safe Illuminating Oil—Strictly Pure—No Mixture, No Chemicals—Will not Explode—Fire-test 145 degrees (being 35 degrees higher than is required by U. S. Government)—Unequalled for Brilliancy and Economy—[illegible] Pratt's "Astral," the safest and best Illuminating Oil [illegible] in every [illegible] the Proprietors. Oil House of CHAS. PRATT, Established in 1770. Manufacturers, Packers, and Dealers in strictly First-Class Oils. Box 3050. [illegible] FULTON-ST., [illegible] Send for circulars, with testimonials and price list.

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NO. 23 MAIDEN-LANE,
OFFER AT RETAIL
THEIR IMPORTATIONS OF
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COMPRISING THE LARGEST AND
RICHEST ASSORTMENT IN THE
CITY AT PRICES
BELOW THE COST OF IMPORTATION.

UNITED STATES TREASURY

NEW-YORK, July 26, 1869.

The Treasury will purchase this week Three Millions 5-20 Bonds on WEDNESDAY, July 28, to be held subject to the action of Congress, and One Million 5-20 Bonds for the Sinking Fund on THURSDAY, July 29. Bids opened at 12 noon. Particulars can be had on application at the Treasury.

DANIEL BUTTERFIELD, Asst. Treasurer.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 447, July 24, 1869.
58, 16, 45, 57, 36, 21, 31, 38, 29, 51, 9, 9, 11.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 448, July 24, 1869.
6, 33, 5, 30, 13, 22, 51, 53, 3, 46, 18, 47, 15.
MISSOURI—EXTRA CLASS No. 471, July 24, 1869.
20, 25, 7, 27, 16, 11, 17, 40, 75, 76, 71, 49, 4.
MISSOURI—CLASS No. 472, July 24, 1869.
64, 71, 86, 55, 34, 24, 16, 29, 27, 37, 38, 26, 20.

Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information furnished.
JOSEPH BATES & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st. New-York